

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

VOL. 2., NO. 28.

The Michigan Farmer,

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

The MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for advertising.

Terms of Advertisements.

Ten cents per line for each insertion when ordered for one month or less.

All orders with advertisements, should state the number of weeks the advertisement is to be published.

Subscription.

We will send one copy for \$3.00; three copies for \$5.00 five copies for \$8.00, and ten copies for \$15.00. No paper sent without the money in advance.

We will also send the FARMER, and the Atlantic Monthly, or Harper's Magazine to any address for \$4.00 Also the MICHIGAN FARMER and the Horticulturist or Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture to any address for \$3.50.

CONTENTS.

THE FARM:	
Reapers—Threshers—Mowers.....	217
The Ohio Wool Clip.....	217
Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.....	217
How to get Early Wheat.....	217
Wool at the East.....	217
The Temperature of the Soil.....	218
What Money Shall we take?.....	218
Laminitis, or Fever in Feet of Horses.....	218
Butter Packing.....	218
Characteristics of a Good Rose.....	218
Michigan Stock Register.....	218
Thoroughbred Stock for the North—English Sales of Great Stallions.....	218
THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD:	
The next meeting of the American Pomological Society.....	219
A New Mode of Propagating.....	219
The Tompkins County King Apple.....	219
Horticultural Notes: Grafting the Wild Cherry—Cherry Pits for Seed—The Rebecca Grape—Price of Grapes—The Algiers Potato—The New English Strawberry—The Lincoln Cherry.....	219
THE APIARY:	
Shape of Bee Hives, Again.....	219
Query for Bee Men.....	219
EDITORIAL:	
Editorial Miscellany.....	220
"The Michigan Farmer".....	220
The Use of the Barometer.....	220
Crops in Lapeer.....	220
Editorial Courtesy.....	220
Political Summary.....	220
Foreign events.....	220
Literature and Art.....	221
General News.....	221
What is a "House".....	221
HOUSEHOLD:	
Poetry: The Lamp at Sea.....	222
From the Country.....	222
Among the Flowers.....	222
The Teeth.....	222
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa for the Sick.....	222
Poisonous Playthings—Caution to Parents.....	222
Household Varieties.....	222
French Comptes.....	222
Markets.....	224

The Farm.

Reapers—Threshers—Advertising.

A great novelty in the way of harvesting has appeared upon White Pigeon Prairie this week. Mr. Wm. Armitage has in his fields a machine called Haines' Illinois Harvester, which runs before the horses, clips off the heads of grain about half the length of the straw and loads them into a wagon as it goes, thus saving all the labor of raking and binding and pitching sheaves. As fast as one wagon is filled it carries away the heads to be stacked, and another takes its place at the machine. This Harvester cuts a swath ten feet wide, and claims to be capable of reaping forty acres in a day. It makes a clean sweep of the grain as it goes, drawing the heads by bushes upon its broad platform and sending them in a continuous stream over the elevated revolving apron, from which they are poured into the wagon following by its side. It is propelled by four horses, and only one man is needed to manage or guide it.—This he does entirely by means of a crank and wheel, after the manner of steering a vessel with a rudder, standing behind the horses which are worked four abreast, with the long armed reel sweeping down the grain, the broad platform, the rattling cutters and revolving apron, elevated over the accompanying wagon, all in front of them. It is a matter of curiosity to behold, and attracts many visitors to the fields.

There is a great deal of speculation as to whether the grain will cure well, cut and stacked in this way. Many think it will, while others prophesy that Mr. Armitage is putting up his wheat to mould and mildew and rot. We hope to hear the result of this experiment at threshing time. It is very evident that to work this machine advantageously, the ground should be level and clean, the wheat fully ripe and standing up well. It

would be a troublesome thing to manage among hummocks and hollows and lodged grain.

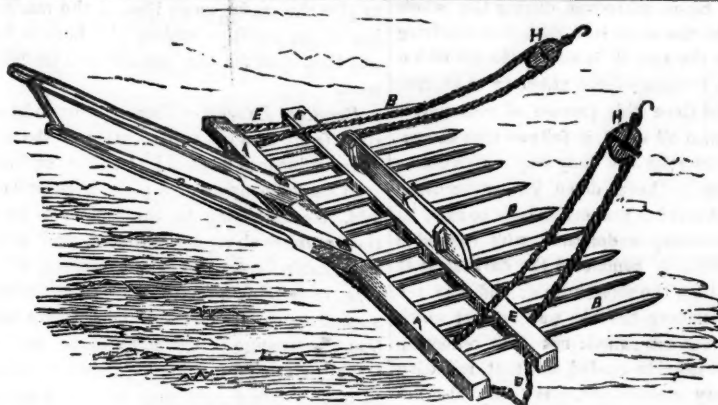
There are reapers of various patterns in use all over the prairie, as well as in the wheat fields on the openings where the stumps have all been removed. Several McCormick's are to be seen, but they do not appear to be favorites on account of the heavy side draft which wears too much upon the team.—Messrs. Reilly and Elliot, who advertise in the FARMER, have quite a number in the field. They appear to skim over the ground very lightly, cutting a close, even swath, and leaving the grain in even, good condition for binding. This firm were rather late in getting their machine before the public by way of advertising, for this season, but, nevertheless, have sold upwards of one hundred and fifty already. The Buckeye reaper, manufactured by some firm in Constantine, seems also to give good satisfaction where it is used. Each patent has its friends.

As the reapers are preparing the way for the threshers which are to follow on soon, it may be well to say a word of them in this connection. And first, a hint as to the benefits of advertising. Not very long ago a person professing to be a business man, said in our office, "What is the use of advertising? It is just so much money thrown away, for nobody ever reads an advertisement."—Now I can safely say that of the hundreds whom I have seen examining the FARMER for the first time in their lives during the past month, full our-fifths of them turn to the advertisements first, and often read several of them through before looking at anything else. I have noticed it more particularly in reference to Cox and Roberts' Patent Thresher on our last page. That seems to take the eyes of all, and to hold them with as much fascination as if it were an illustrated page of Leslie. Probably the near approach of the threshing season has something to do with exciting this interest. But let no one imagine that advertisements are not read; and so far from throwing money away, they are the very channels through which money flows into the advertiser's pocket. One of the gentlemen of the above firm made this admission to-day.—Being within eight or ten miles of their place of business, I made it my way to give them a call, and was amply repaid for so doing by being shown over their extensive establishment. A better description of their implements and machinery than I am able to give will be found in their advertisement. Energy and enterprise seem to characterize their efforts for the mutual benefit of themselves and the farming community. Besides horse powers, threshers, &c., plows, cultivators and other farming implements are made in great numbers, and meet with ready sale. They have orders and inquiries from the north-eastern part of the State from persons who say—"Having seen your advertisement in the FARMER," and thus they, at least, are convinced of the benefits of advertising.

The Ohio Wool Clip.

The Ohio Farmer makes the following remarks on the wool clip of that State. It may be well to note that in some of the counties named, where such high prices have been obtained, the fleeces, have either been Silesian or Saxon, or a very high grade of these varieties of the Merino:

The Columbiana wool clip sold at about the same price as last year. It brought over \$200,000 into the county. In Geauga, the average was from two to three cents higher than last year's prices, and the same is true of Portage. In Harrison county, the Sentinel says, the purchases last week amounted to over 200,000 lbs., at prices ranging from 48 to 55 cents. The total clip of the county, amounting to half a million pounds, is nearly all sold, at an average of about 50 cents, giving to the county a quarter of a million of dollars. In Licking county, the Newark American says: "The transactions in wool have been very heavy during the past week, and the clip of the county has nearly all been sold, though not yet sent forward. There was anxiety to sell, and anxiety to buy, and hence the rapidity of the transactions. A



Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

- 1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder; having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two screw-bolts from the handles, can be packed in very small space for transportation.
- 2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.
- 3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the hay.
- 4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he can follow without stopping.
- 5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as the handles are bolted firmly to the head, gives no lost motion.
- 6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast, as the slide not only supports, but moves forward and loosens them.
- 7th. It does not wind up, or get entangled in the hay.
- 8th. Loading or unloading is done by simply pushing, or pulling,—can be learned by the dumbest hand, so as to become expert in twice crossing the field.

DESCRIPTION.

- A. Is the rake head made of ash, 2 1/2 inches square, and 9 feet long, with 10 oak teeth.
- B. 1 1/2 in. square, and 26 1/2 in. long, framed into it.
- C. Ash handles, 1 1/2 by 3 in., and 1 1/2 by 2 1/2 in., 3 ft. 8 in. long, connected at the top by an inch rod (3/4 inch high from the ground line when the slide is against the head), and bolted to the head by two 3/4 in. bolts, 6 in. long, which pass through flat braces 3/4 by 3 1/2 in. iron, 18 in. long, and screwed up with nut and bevel washer.
- D. The slide, or stripper, is of light wood, consisting of a batten above and below the teeth, 3/4 by 3 1/2 in., with six blocks between, 5-16 in. thicker than teeth, 4 in. long, and put together with strong 2 1/2 in. wood screws, put in from opposite sides. Board K is 4 by 3 1/2 in., 4 feet long, and fastened to two 3/4 in. oak studs.
- F. Two small chains, with welded links 3/4 in. long, of 3/4 in. wire, with pins, or wood screws through the ends,

few growers, with large and fine clips, who are able to hold on, and think they can profit by so doing, have not sold. The crop is larger than it was last year, and the prices nearly the same—they have ranged from 40 to 50 cents. A few choice samples have been bought about 50 cents, but the instances are not very common. On the whole, we suspect the wool crop of the county has brought more money than it did last year." Medina has sold her wools at prices fully up to last year's, and Summit at an advance. On the whole, the wool clip of 1860 is a larger average per pound. Many flocks have averaged at least half a pound per fleece more than ever before. Many flocks yielded four to five and a half lbs. to the fleece. There will be excellent care taken of flocks during the summer and winter, and many of them will be enlarged, with a certainty of good prices next spring. Ohio and Michigan will generally control prices.

How to get Early Wheat.

W. E. Autry, of Campbell county, Ky., says he selected from his growing wheat the earliest and largest heads, sowed this seed separately, and the produce the next harvest was "three weeks earlier than any other wheat of the same kind sown at the same time." He thinks by continuing this process he shall be able to get a very early variety. He is of opinion that seed wheat should be brought from the North rather than the South—thus differing with another writer on this subject.

In opposition to this a correspondent of the Philadelphia Farmer and Gardener says:—"It is the opinion of many intelligent and observant wheat growers, that if they could get the grain to ripen from five to ten days earlier, the midge would do it little, if any harm. It is owing to its early ripening, that the Mediterranean wheat is so much less liable to injury from the midge than better, but later varieties. The experience which has been had in bringing seed wheat from the south, so far as I have seen and heard, is very encouraging. Its early ripening is not ow-

holds the slide from flying off the teeth. I. 3/4 in. ropes, 9 feet long each, knotted through the slide and head, passing through pulleys H, which are 4 in. diam., and 3/4 in. thick, of hard wood, and turn inside of a welded band 1-16 by 1 1/2 in. iron, lapped to clevis 3/4 by 3/4 in. half round iron, and a 3/4 in. pin rivetted through the pulley straps. A small S hook may be applied to the clevis, or pulley strap, to hitch to. A smaller sized rake for uneven land has 11 teeth, and is 8 feet long, very light and handy.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE RAKE.

Place the reins over the shoulders, press the hands lightly forward on the rod in the direction of the stilt, so that you may feel the gauge of the head, and points of the teeth along the ground to suit the inequalities, and load up. To unload, give a quick pull back on the handles, keeping the horse under good speed, so that the rake will swing over the winnow at the same time it unloads; then suddenly push forward, and load again.—A slight push at any time will restore the slide to the head for loading.

The aforesaid Horse Rake was patented in Canada the 9th of June, 1858, and in the United States the 31st of January, 1860, to run 14 years, from date, in each country, owing to additional improvements. Good patents have been obtained, securing the principles of the Rake. Manufacturers in any part of the United States or Canada, having suitable machinery, will find the manufacture of these Portable Rakes, only weighing 50 lbs., a profitable branch of business, in which there can be no risk, as they are, perhaps, destined to come into as general use as the original Pennock Rake, and afford a better profit than any other, on account of its simple construction.

State, Provincial, or County Rights will be sold out entire, or on payment of an annual patent fee, upon reasonable terms, as may be agreed upon, to responsible parties furnishing respectable reference. These rakes have been thoroughly tested two or three seasons, amongst a variety of persons, and are highly approved of—are now made very light, handy and perfect. A good many County Rights have been sold to extensive farms in the Western part of Canada, who manufactured a great many the last season, and a number of rights have been disposed of to manufacturers in New York State. See advertisement in this paper. One of these Rakes may be seen by application at the office of the MICHIGAN FARMER.

ing to any inherent quality in the variety, but rather to the fact that all wheat ripens earlier at the south; and when it is brought north, it retains this quality for several years, or rather, it has a tendency to ripen at the same period as it did at the south. The only danger to be apprehended is, that it may not be quite as hardy, and the severe winters at the north might be more likely to injure it. But I have not heard of any complaints on this point.—It is true corn brought from the south ripens later. But corn does not ripen as early in the south as at the north, while wheat ripens much earlier. So that if the seed retains a tendency to ripen at the same time as it did where grown, the corn when planted at the north should ripen later than the same variety grown here, while the wheat should ripen earlier."

Wool at the East.

We have not much to say about wool in this State at present. All the wool growers have got rid of their clips, at least all the wise ones have, and the flocks are turned out, and sent to grass for the season. Wool packers are busy sending forward their purchases, and the eastern market therefore is almost without movement. Meanwhile it would seem as though the eastern press was beginning to open its eyes, and to demonstrate that wool had been sold entirely too high. This is not certain. The prices given here are borne out by the wool markets all over the world, the question is not about the prices paid being too high, but whether for the next twelve months, the manufacturing interests will sustain the prices which have been paid. That is a question of experience and we do not believe theorizing upon it will do any good.—We believe that the full crops which are now being reaped and harvested throughout the North west will aid materially to stimulate wool manufacturers as well as all other business, and hence the prospects are favorable. The very fact that high rates have been paid in the wool markets of England, where the manufacturers unquestionably control the

prices of the raw material, seems to indicate that an active fall demand for goods is looked upon as certain. Hence we need not spend time in croaking over the destiny of the wool buyers. They have done a good service to our State by paying good prices. We feel happy over it. Let us hope that the buyers may be encouraged by good sales, and that they will come back next year and pay us still better rates.

The New York Economist seems to be somewhat discouraged, but we hope it will take a more cheerful view of things. We feel happy here at the west, and hope to see our eastern friends with smiling faces also.—In noticing the results of the sales of the wool clip, the Economist observes:

"One of the greatest anomalies in commerce at the present time is the high price at which wool is selling. The production throughout the world was never so large as now, and yet prices are extraordinarily high. The importations of Foreign and Colonial wool into Great Britain since Jan. 1st have been immensely in advance of any previous corresponding period, and yet the London wool sales of June closed at even the excessive prices of last March,—a fact at which the most experienced in the trade were literally amazed. In the United States a similar condition of things is experienced. In California the growth of wool has recently received a great impetus, and throughout the Western States, and especially in Ohio, its culture has attracted much more general attention; so that the clip of this year has largely exceeded that of any previous season.—This had produced an expectation that prices would this year show much greater ease than last, and many have anticipated a decline of five cents per pound. The season, however, has opened with a complete refutation of these expectations.

"Eastern manufacturers have rushed to the wool markets of the West, and are asked fully last year's prices, and, if reports are to be believed, in some cases 3 to 5c per pound advance on the quotations of June, 1859. What is most strange, they are actually paying these extraordinary rates. To us it appears that the high prices are to a large extent induced by this very eagerness among the manufacturers to buy early from first hands. Much better would it be for the buyer, were the trade allowed to take a steadier and more gradual course, as he would then escape the enhanced prices induced by a rush of purchasers. It is certain that there is no real want of wool among the manufacturers at all proportioned to the excitement and the enormous orders given at the western markets.—There has been during the last twelve months a moderate increase in the production of domestic wools; but we very much question whether it has been at all proportioned to the increased growth of wool; and if so it must ere long become apparent that wool buyers have been more excited than prudent. We should not be at all surprised to find in the course of a few weeks a reaction setting in, and the prices of domestic wools ruling lower than for several months past."

A good proverb is that which advises us "not to cry before we are hurt," and it is one which if the Economist would follow, it would probably do more service to its friends than by crying "peccavi," at this early day. Let the wool buyers get their purchases forward, and sorted out ready for sale or use, and let us bide the result with courage. It is yet too early to say what the result will be. We note that Walter Brown in his circular takes a more hopeful view of things. He says of the recent purchase of the wool clip:

"Since my circular of June 1, there has been a remarkable activity in the wool districts throughout the country, and the attention of manufacturers has been turned almost entirely in that direction. The unusual abundance of money in all the eastern cities, and in the New England towns, has induced even the smaller manufacturers, who have not before purchased in the country, to invest their available means in the new wool. This lively competition has naturally caused an advance of several cents per pound on the opening rates, until, from the accounts we receive from various sections, it is evident that the clip is being taken at very nearly, if not quite, last year's rates. Should the money market continue as easy as there is reason to believe it will, I see no reason why domestic wools may not bring quite as much as was realized for them during last season. Our market has been quiet for want of stock, but any lots of desirable pulled or old fleeces wools which have been offered have been readily taken, and the market is now bare of domestic wool, excepting the few lots of new fleeces just arriving."

The Temperature of the Soil.

FROM MOSLEY'S ASTRO-THEROLOGY.

"It is not only by the properties in respect to heat of the ocean, or by those in respect to heat and vapor of the atmosphere, by marine currents, by the winds, by rains, and by the dew, that the processes of vegetation are influenced, and the geographical distribution of plants modified; another vivifying element not less important in its agency is the native temperature of the soil. There is a heat proper to the mass of the earth, increasing from a short distance beneath its surface downwards at the rate of about 1 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer for every 15 yards. This central heat becomes sensible in excavations reaching anywhere beyond a certain depth, and in deep mines it is oppressive. It is a constant heat. It does not by the slightest appreciable quantity vary from year to year, or season to season. Observations were made in 1671, by Cassini, on the temperature of the air in certain closed cellars beneath the Observatory of Paris; they were repeated in 1730 by La Hire, and during the last 45 years thermometrical apparatus of great sensibility have been fixed in these cellars and constantly observed; the temperature thus observed through a period of 175 years has never varied by more than one quarter of a degree from 11.82 deg. of the Centigrade thermometer, or 53.37 deg. of the thermometer of Fahrenheit. There is, however, a temperature proper to the surface soil which is influenced at once by this constant subterranean heat, and by the superficial absorption and radiation of solar heat. This is a variable temperature. It extends in different localities to different depths, varying from 40 to 60 or 80 feet on the continent of Europe, but being bounded in tropical regions at the depth of a single foot. If a sheet be imagined to pass through all those points beneath the earth's surface, to which the surface heat is propagated, and to which, therefore, a variable temperature extends, it will cover that imaginary surface called 'the surface of invariable temperature.' Theory and experiment agree in indicating the temperature of any point in this surface of invariable temperature to be the mean temperature of that point in the earth's surface which is immediately above it. It is not a regular or even surface, but one having elevations and depressions dependent partly upon corresponding elevations and depressions of the earth's surface, and partly upon irregularities in the strata which constitute the earth's crust. Whilst beneath this surface there reigns an invariable temperature, a constant change is taking place above it, and that of a very remarkable kind.—From experiments made at Edinburgh, Zurich, and Strasburg, it appears that, during the winter months, January, February, and March, the temperature increases uniformly as we descend from the earth's surface to the surface of invariable temperature; that in the months of April and May there comes with the spring, a sudden and markable elevation of the temperature, extending to a depth of about two feet into the soil, but continually diminishing to that depth; whilst beneath it, the earth retains the temperature of the two preceding months, continually increasing as we further descend, so that there is a depth (and a surface) of minimum temperature, situated between the surface of the earth and the surface of invariable temperature.

"As the year advances this surface of minimum temperature sinks continually deeper and deeper, until in the month of August it reaches the surface of invariable temperature and identifies itself with it. In this month, however, the mean temperature of the surface has begun to diminish, and beneath the surface it is reduced, at different depths, more nearly to a state of uniformity, which state it actually attains in September to the depth of 10 or 20 feet. It is in the month of October and November that this uniformity changes into an increasing temperature. And the temperature which in the preceding months had increased from the depth of 15 to 20 feet to the surface of invariable temperature, now becomes throughout that space uniform. Although the temperatures of the atmosphere and the soil are dependent for their variations on the same causes, yet in their amounts they are essentially different. During the day the temperature of the soil is much higher than that of the air. At Paris, the temperature of the soil is not unfrequently 112 deg. F.; and in the summer of 1824, it attained 149 deg. F. At night it is sometimes from 14 to 18 deg. below it. The relations by which these changes in the temperature of the soil are connected with the atmospheric causes and the solar radiation it is not easy to trace; who can, however, doubt that when in the month of March and April the temperature of the

soil so suddenly and so rapidly ascends, it is to meet the first efforts of vegetation—the bursting of the germ, and putting forth of the bud and blossoms. The black color of the earth, favorable as it is to the absorption of heat, is one of the causes which contribute to give to the soil a temperature higher than that of the air above it. Were some limit not, indeed, placed to the operation of this cause, the moisture of the soil might everywhere be transferred to the atmosphere. That limit is found in the fact, that although black be the color most favorable to the absorption of heat, it is also that most favorable to its radiation. Since, moreover, during the whole day, whilst the earth is in the act of receiving heat from the sun, it is also in the act of radiating it, in some degree unknown to us, into space; and since this process of radiation is going on also all night, it follows that the radiating properties of a body may have a greater influence to keep down its temperature than its absorbing properties have to raise it; and thus we may understand why vegetable mould, which is commonly the darkest, is at the same time the most humid; and why the gardener whitewashes the wall against which his fruit trees are nailed: not that reflecting the heat it may be cooled, but that, radiating it, it may remain hot. We may also understand why regions of sand are parched with heat, and why the Almighty in his wisdom and goodness has given to the animals of cold regions a white covering, and one of a darker color to those within the tropics; man himself being, in this respect, an obvious example. Thus, too, that is no visionary analogy which the covering of animals presents in arctic regions to the covering of the earth's surface. In winter a white mantle of snow is thrown down upon it, for the same reason that the bodies of animals are then enveloped in thick, white furs. When summer comes, under the form of a single day of from five to six months' duration, and the clothing of animals is made thinner and lighter, the surface color of the earth is also changed, and its snowy covering is withdrawn."

What Money Shall we Take?

The above is a question of no small moment to the farming community, and it is gratifying to see the question agitated, what money shall we take. Almost all the money brought into this State for circulation is paid to the farmers for their grain, meat, wool, &c. As these articles are sent east for a market, it is fair to suppose that eastern funds would be sent here to buy them, but what is the fact?

Nearly or quite the circulation of this State is composed of Illinois and Wisconsin money. Though this currency may be entirely safe so far as the breaking of the banks is concerned, still, it cannot be used in the east where our produce goes, without a discount of two per cent. Now what is the cause of this? The *modus operandi* is plain enough. Take the drovers for instance. They take a drove east, and might bring back eastern funds, but instead of this they bring a draft and sell it to the broker at a premium and take western funds to pay farmers for their stock. This money soon finds its way to the merchant who goes to the broker and pays two per cent. for a draft on New York to pay for his goods. Of course this loss is charged on the goods he sells, and the purchasers have to pay it. An intelligent merchant in Adrian told me that his house paid eight hundred dollars per year for exchange, but they could not help themselves so long as the farmers would take western money for their produce.

Eight hundred dollars paid by one House, in one city, in the State! what a vast sum is paid in the aggregate by the entire State in the mere matter of exchange! By whom is this enormous sum paid? Why of course by the consumers of eastern wares and fabrics, which by an overwhelming majority means the farmers. The cause, then, in my judgment, is the willingness of farmers to be shaved, for if they would refuse to take anything but eastern funds or gold, for their produce, this tremendous drain would be almost entirely stopped.

The movement, which, thanks to the MICHIGAN FARMER, was commenced this spring in regard to the subject, is in the right direction. All who demanded eastern money for their wool, got it; some who did not take the papers, got western money, and when they wanted to go east visiting or use their money there, had to pay two per cent. which, in some cases amounted to enough to pay for the FARMER all their lifetime. I wish some abler pen than mine would take up this subject and present it to the people in its proper light. I have some other thoughts on this subject which I may send at some future time.

Meanwhile, let us all take hold and increase the MICHIGAN FARMER in circulation and in-

terest which is doing so much to benefit the farmers of Michigan.

OBSERVER.

Fairfield July 2d, 1860.

Laminitis, or Fever in Feet of Horses.

BY DR. DADD, IN STOCK JOURNAL.

The term laminitis signifies inflammation of the laminated structure of a horse's foot; this structure consists of "leaves" or lamellae, of highly organized—vascular—membranous tissue which completely envelops the coffin bone. As we have no analogous disease in the plantar system of man, I propose, first, to give the reader some idea of the mechanism of the sensitive laminae of a horse's foot and then consider the disease and its treatment.

Sensitive Laminae.—These appear to be derived from, or are a continuation of the coronary substance located just above the hoof; each lamina consists of a plait, or prominent fold, corresponding to the leaf of a book; they number about six hundred, and are a remarkable illustration of the economy of nature, in creating an extensive surface, within a small space; for on measurement, the laminated structure of the coffin bone and internal surface of the hoof, present a surface of about four square feet; thus a horse at rest is actually standing on sixteen square feet of surface.

These laminae have two borders, one attached to the coffin bone, by means of the periosteum (covering common to all bones) and its substratum; the others are inseparably (during life) attached to the insensible, or horny lamina, on the inner side of the hoof, and are termed "insensible" laminae, so that they may be distinguished from those covering the coffin bone, which are really very sensitive.

The insensible laminae are composed of two planes of fibres, one runs parallel to the axis of the hoof and the other intersects the same; they are united to the sensitive or sensible laminae, so as to form a complete union, and in the healthy condition of the foot, are soft and yielding, but, when disease of the chronic type obtains, or when the hoof is separated from the foot and is exposed to the atmosphere, they become dry and rigid.

The laminae, as well as the sensitive sole and frog, are very highly organized, hence, in the acute disease of the foot, known as laminitis, the animals suffer much from intense pain.

The Disease.—Laminitis, known as fever or inflammation in the feet, does not differ in its pathology from inflammation of any other part of the system; for when an irritant is applied to any part of the sensitive system of either the body, or the feet, the current of blood through its vessels is at first quickened and the vessels increase in calibre until stasis takes place; then, the red globules which at first occupied the centre of the blood vessels, and were readily distinguishable from one another (as seen under the microscope), soon fill the vessels, become closely aggregated so as to form apparently a homogeneous mass, in which the individual globules can no longer be distinguished.—This brief description comprises about all we know of the mechanism of inflammation; in plain language, we first observe an afflux of blood, from this arises swelling, heat, and pain, and now, in the language of the new school, we have a loss of equilibrium in the circulation.

The feet are then much warmer than other parts of the body—they are said to be feverish, and should they be sponged with water, evaporation takes place very rapidly. The patient is tortured with lancinating and persistent pain, and endeavors to throw the weight of his body, as much as possible, on the hind extremities, so as to relieve the affected parts.

On making a casual examination of the affected feet, we find some tumefaction in the coronary—just above the hoof, which shows very conclusively that the parts are congested.

My text being laminitis, I shall not trouble the reader with the usual amount of speculation regarding its results, known to our profession as *founder, ruin, or altered structure*, but will proceed, in a brief manner, to point out the treatment of the malady.

Treatment of Laminitis.—The feet should be sponged very frequently during the day with cold water, to which may be added a small quantity of hydrochlorate of ammonia, pulverized. The medicine to be given internally consists of half an ounce of powdered nitre; this quantity may be stirred into a bran mash night and morning, for a few days. This simple treatment will, in a great majority of cases, suffice to aid nature in curing the disease.

Butter Packing.

Last week we referred to the necessity, that existed for more care in the making and packing of butter for the eastern market.—We quote the directions given by another New York dealer.

The greatest care, he says, should be taken to free the butter entirely from milk, by working it and washing it after churning at a temperature so low as to prevent it from losing its granular character and becoming greasy. The character of the product depends in a great measure on the temperature of churning and working which should be between sixty and seventy degrees Fahr. If free from milk, eight ounces of Ashton salt is sufficient for ten pounds. Western salt should never be used, as it injures the flavor. While packing, the contents of the firkin should be kept from the air by being covered with saturated brine. No undissolved salt should be put in the bottom of the firkin.

Goshen butter is reputed best, though much is put up in imitation of it, and sold at the same price. Great care should be taken to have the firkins neat and clean. They should be of white oak, with hickory hoops, and should hold about eighty pounds. Wood excludes air better than stone, and consequently keeps butter better. Tubs are better than pots.

Western butter comes in coarse ugly packages; even flour and pork barrels are sometimes used. Much of it must be worked over and repacked here before it will sell. It generally contains a good deal of milk, and if not worked soon becomes rancid. Improper packing, in kegs too large and solid on the outside, makes at least three cents a pound difference. Whatever the size of the firkin, it must be perfectly tight and quite full of butter, so that when opened, the brine, though present, will not be found on top.

Until the middle of May, dairymen should pack in quarter firkins or tubs, with white oak covers, and send to market as fresh butter. From this time until the fall frost there is but a little change in color and flavor with the same dairy, and it may be packed in whole firkins, and kept in a cool place. The fall butter should also be packed separately in tubs.

To prepare new butter boxes for use in the shortest time, dissolve common, or bicarbonate of soda in boiling water, as much as the water will dissolve, and water enough to fill the boxes; about a pound of soda will be required to be put into a thirty-two pound box, and the water should be poured upon it. Let it stand over night, and the box may be safely used next day. This mode is cheap and expeditious, and if adopted, would often save great losses. Potash has a like effect.

Characteristics of a Good Rose.

1st. Form.—The petals should be smooth at the edges, and the outer row should overlap each other, so as to form a circle. The next row shall be rather shorter again, and so on to the centre. This arrangement should be the same whether the variety turns the petals a little back, or takes the cup form, the whole flower should have a globular appearance.—Each petal should be stout, because thick petals give the color more density.

2d. Calyx or green outer cup.—This part of the flower should be stout and just open enough to allow the first row of petals to expand, yet strong enough to bear the petals up in the round form. In Moss Roses the edges of the calyx form the moss, which should be abundant, and of a clear green color.

3d. Color.—Self colored varieties should have the color, whatever it may be, distinct and clear. If the flower is of a striped character the stripe should be well defined.—Many good kinds of roses have the lower part of the petal shaded. Whenever this is the case the shading should terminate at the same line on every petal.

4th. Size.—A large Rose with every other good characteristic will certainly be preferred to a small one; therefore, a large, bold, well formed flower is decidedly superior to a tiny bloom, however good it may be.

5th. Habit.—This refers to the stem of the flower, the foliage, and the form of the bush or tree. The stem that bears the flower should be strong enough to bear the flower with its face upwards. The foliage should be glossy, and of a bright green, moderate in size, and of a pleasing form. The tree should be bushy and not too much crowded with branches.

6th. Scent.—This is one of the best characteristics of this beautiful flower, and is an indispensable one. I may venture to say that there is no flower whose fragrance is so pleasant as the Rose.

Such are the characteristics of a good Rose, let every grower bear them in mind, and choose such varieties, and grow those only that have them in the highest degree.

MICHIGAN STOCK REGISTER.

SHORTHORNS.

Numbers with an "e" following them refer to the English Herdbook—all others refer to the American Herdbook, unless otherwise noted.

No. 134—**MATILDA**. Light roan heifer. Calved May 4, 1850. Bred and owned by S. W. Palmer of Norvell, Jackson county, Mich.

Sire, a white bull bred by A. Root, Lake county Indiana, by Omer Pasha 772, out of Josephine, by Memnon 698, she by Cleveland 88, out of Lady.—(See Vol. III. Am. Herd Book, p. 463.)
Dam, Lady White Jacket, by Young Nelson, by Regent 2113.

1 g. dam, White Jacket, by Young Nero 2488.
2 g. dam, by Marmion 100.
3 g. dam, by Nero 111 (4556e.)
4 g. dam, by Nelson 1814, imported by Cox & Bullock in 1828.
5 g. dam, by Comet 1838 of same importation.
6 g. dam, a cow from the Shorthorn herd of Cadwallader Colden.

[Mr. Palmer writes of Lady White Jacket, that in June of 1859, she gave 50 pounds of milk per day, and during the month of June, 1860, she was doing equally as well.]

Thoroughbred Stock for the North.—English Sales of Great Stallions.

Censor, the able correspondent of Wilke's Spirit, states that a gentleman not a hundred miles from Boston, is importing a mare that is in foal to King Tom, which he says "combines in herself the best blood upon earth, that, namely, of Melbourne, Voltaire, and Rowton—three extraordinarily good horses in their day. She is niece of Virago, who was the best animal we had seen in England for twenty years—perhaps the best we ever saw."

Of King Tom, who is by Harkaway out of Pocahontas, by Glencoe, the same authority remarks: "He is certain to be at the head of our list of stallions within two years; he is possessed of size, power, and action. He ran second for the Derby after having his head tied up for three nights and four days within a few hours only of his running for it; and he had in his trial beaten two good old horses at even weights. He may fairly be said to have lost the Derby by an accident. At exercise, he was knocked nearly down by a horse overpowering the boy who was on him, and hitting his majesty on the near hind leg. Cooling applications followed, a gentle blister, and the veterinary surgeon gave him permission to start for the Derby in these words: 'It will not kill him to run, but he has no chance.' He ran and was second; the winner of the Two Thousand being third."

The whole of the breeding stock of Lord Lonsborough, recently deceased, has been sold, and amongst them were some of the best, if not the very best, stallions and mares in England. We quote the prices:

"There was no end of a crowd, no end of food given away, and no end of prices paid for brood mares. \$5,800 were given for Elberdale, the dam of Ellington, winner of the Derby, and now at Willesden Paddocks, and \$6,400 were given for his sister Gildermire, who ran a dead heat with Governess for The Oaks of 1858. The last mentioned mare was bought to go to Australia; so you will perceive that a fine market is now open for the breeders of really first-rate blood-stock. When the stallions came out to be sold, the squeezing to have a look at them was almost unbearable. 'Umbrellas down' was the cry, and in the pouring rain, down they went.—Stockwell, own brother to Rataplan, by The Baron, out of Pocahontas by Glencoe, a big chestnut of 16 hands and 2 inches, then stood before the people. He is a fine tempered horse, and so are all the produce of that famous mare, and was sold in about two minutes to a wealthy English esquire. The first offer for him was \$10,000, and they went on in rapid succession to \$23,625, at which figure he was knocked down; he will be located next year at Rawcliffe Paddocks, near York, by the side of Newminster and Leamington. Then came West Australian, who won the three great races of one year, Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Leger. He is far more handsome than Stockwell, but has not the prestige of Pocahontas' name attached to his pedigree; he fetched \$15,750, and goes to the Count de Morny's (Louis Napoleon's?) stud at Chantilly. The third stallion was Warlock, a remarkably neat and strong horse, but not quite big enough; he realized only \$3,255, although he is a winner of the St. Leger, and once beat old Fisherman in the mud. The entire stud was sold for upwards of twenty-one thousand pounds \$105,000."

Is the Nightingale a Myth?

MR. JOHNSTONE.—Who ever saw a nightingale? Who ever heard a nightingale, I have ever been a lover of birds; have habitually inquired and conversed about birds. I lived fifteen years in Massachusetts, thirty in Pennsylvania, six in Delaware, and so much of this present year in Michigan, and though I have perseveringly inquired, I have never yet found the individual who has heard or seen a nightingale. Have you, sir, or any of the numerous readers of the FARMER ever seen or heard of a nightingale? Can it be proved that the nightingale is not a mere myth?
D. SCOTT.

June 26, 1860.

The Garden & Orchard.

The Next Meeting of the American Pomological Society.

The circular of the President and Secretary of this society is again before the public, calling a meeting at Philadelphia, on the 11th of September next, to be continued several days.

With the growth and development of the fruit interests of our State, the recurrence of a session of this society can hardly fail to be a matter of interest to us; and, with the hope that it may be a means of inducing either contributions of fruits, or information concerning them, from growers in this State, we extract the more important portion of the circular:

"The various State Committees of this Society are expected to submit accurate and full reports of the condition and progress of fruit culture, within their limits, together with definite answers to each of the following questions. These reports, it is desirable, should be forwarded to the chairman of the General Fruit Committee, Hon. Samuel Walker, Roxbury, Mass., if possible, as early as the first of September, or to Thomas W. Field, Esq., Secretary, Brooklyn, New York.

"What six, twelve, and twenty varieties of the apple are best adapted to an orchard of one hundred trees, for family use, and how many of each sort should it contain? What varieties, and how many of each, are best for an orchard of one hundred trees, designed to bear fruit for the market?

"What six and twelve varieties of the pear are best for family use on the pear stock?—What varieties on the Quince stock? What varieties, and how many of each of these, are best adapted to a pear orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

"What are the six and twelve best varieties of the peach? What are the best varieties, and how many of each, are best adapted to a peach orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

"Answers to these questions should be made from reliable experience, and with reference to the proximity or remoteness of the market.

"Held, as this convention will be, in a city easily accessible from all parts of the country, it is anticipated that the coming session will be one of the most useful the society has ever held. Societies, therefore, in every State and Territory of the Union, and the Provinces of British America, are requested to send such numbers of delegates as they may choose to elect. Fruit growers, Nurserymen, and all others interested in the art of Pomology, are invited to be present—to become members, and to take part in the deliberations of the convention.

"In order to increase as much as possible the interest of the occasion, members and delegates are requested to forward for exhibition as large collections of fruit as practicable, including specimens of all the rare and valuable varieties grown in their respective districts, and esteemed worthy of notice; also, papers descriptive of their mode of cultivation, of diseases and insects injurious to vegetation, of remedies for the same, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the meeting. Each contributor is requested to make out a complete list of his contributions, and present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable after its organization.

"Societies will please transmit to the secretary, at an early day, a list of the delegates they have appointed.

"Gentlemen desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will publish them with the transactions of the society. Life membership, twenty dollars; biennial two dollars.

"Packages of fruit may be addressed to Thomas P. James, 630 Market Street, Philadelphia. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres.

THOMAS W. FIELD, Secretary,
Brooklyn, New York.

The remark is sometimes made, that this society is too much eastern to be of much use to us at the west. This charge is probably not without foundation; and yet, it should not be forgotten that it has become so through the neglect of the west to represent itself at its meetings; the remedy for which lies with ourselves. Let western men and western fruits, be properly represented at its session, and the objection will doubtless disappear at once. The northwest teems with new or local fruits, which have sprung up here, and are, consequently, "at home" among us; many of which seem destined to take leading positions as orchard and market fruits; these are yet, to a great extent, unknown to eastern growers, and their value

unappreciated there, from our neglect to present them at such exhibitions as the one now contemplated.

The writer will be happy to take charge of any seedling or local fruits of merit, and forward them for exhibition. They should, in all cases, be accompanied with a full and concise history of their origin, with season of ripening, habit of the tree, &c. Packages of specimens may be sent, (charges paid,) to the of MICHIGAN FARMER, at Detroit.

Plymouth, July 9th, 1860.

A New Mode of Propagating.

In the London *Gardener's Chronicle* of May 12, W. Presto of Hackwood Park says:

Some seven or eight years ago, I sent you some little plants grown in nutshells, of which you gave a wood cut representation in your columns. I now beg to inform you that I have discovered a means by which I am enabled to strike and grow an almost incalculable number of plants in a very small space, without an atom of soil of any kind. I herewith send you a few bedding plants as an illustration. Not only may plants of this description be struck and grown, but Roses of all kinds, from the hard-wooded crested Moss to the most delicate China; and not only may they be grown as isolated plants, but by dozens in bundles, so that Roses may now be propagated annually and bedded-out like Scarlet Geraniums, Lantanas, &c. I also inclose a bundle of Roses, which you perceive are making roots, and will be ready to send out with the usual stock of plants. But my system is not confined to this tribe, for I am prepared to show that Apples, Pears, Plums, indeed any deciduous plants whatever, can be propagated by cuttings in the same manner, namely, without soil. Nor has the age of cuttings any thing hardly to do with the process, for all kinds will strike and grow, almost at any age, at least from one to ten year's old wood.

"I am not aware that this mode of propagation has ever been made known by any other person, so that, if you think it worthy of notice, you will do me a favor if you will give it publication. I also further beg to state, that my striking apparatus is simple, portable and my own invention; and I need not explain to you that it is on strictly scientific principles, founded on the organic structure of plants. After the cuttings are properly struck, a little moss is tied round them; they will keep for a month in that state."

In response to this, John Watson of Rochester, N. Y., writes to the *Gardener's Monthly* that he has been experimenting on propagation, and he has no doubt of the truth of the above. He says:

"I can now take hold of my cuttings—no matter of what description; green wood or grey wood, old or young, deciduous or evergreen, leaves on or leaves off, in bundles or any other way you choose to arrange them—and propagate them with a degree of certainty seldom or never before attained. Besides, all this can be done without a tithe of the labor and expense usually expended in such cases; my apparatus is portable or not, just as you please; it is simple and would be laughed at so I shall not expose it; it can be filled to repletion, and it may be extended, purse permitting, *ad infinitum*. I shall not enter more into detail, but may simply remark that my success rests entirely on two very simple matters, the first of which is to find out the very best medium for the development of the callus; and the second point is never to plant a cutting until the callus is fully formed; then you may "tie on a bit of moss," or, which is much better, plant out in sand or sandy soil, with bottom heat. I may further observe that by this mode we get rid of a great and growing evil, the "fungus of the cutting bench." It is equally obvious, that by keeping up a supply of calloused cuttings, ready to pop in as soon as the other are rooted, "an almost incalculable number" of plants may be struck, and grown in a "very small space." It will do away, in a great measure with some kinds of grafting and budding; and I feel confident that I can "put pear buds on quince cuttings, either in summer or in winter," and "put life and mettle in their heels," with much more certainty than your correspondent ever dreamed of."

To this the editor adds:

"In one of our first numbers, the secret came out that there was no more difficulty in striking eyes of Native than of Foreign Grapes, provided, after they were out ready for planting, they were suffered to lie mixed with damp moss for two weeks in a place secure from drying. Here they form a slight callosity, and when planted all grow. This hint we have reason to know has been extensively acted on, and thousands of dollars have

been made through the information thus given. The hint, also, given by other of our correspondents, about leaving cuttings of such things as Cotoneasters, Prunuses, &c., in dark collars in dry moss, when they would push roots freely,—the accounts of striking in Sphagnum moss, and many other details of practice and observation, have all pointed conclusively to one great principle, namely, that "callus can be formed in any cutting before being put into the soil, and where that is effected, it can readily be made to root."

It is, in fact, now become well known to some—we may say many—of our most skilled propagators, that all cuttings can be made to callous, and then be made to grow. Apples, peaches, Cherries and plums, are now freely struck by several in our immediate vicinity from cuttings, and many kinds of trees once thought impossible to propagate in that way, are now raised so very freely.

In our own experiments, we have found a common preserving bottle excellent for callousing hard cuttings. A sponge is pushed tightly into the bottom of the bottle, and water poured on. Then all the water is drained out that will go out by inverting the bottle, and the cuttings placed loosely in. No cork is placed in the bottle, and evaporation takes place slowly and the cutting soon forms the desired callus.

The whole secret, in fact, is in allowing free access of air to all parts of the cutting, at the same time taking care that *evaporation shall not be so excessive as to dry up the cutting.*

The Tompkins County King Apple.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire, through your paper, whether the *King of Tompkins County Apple* sustains in this State the high reputation it has in New York in regard to its productive and long keeping qualities.

Respectfully &c., B. G. BUELL.

Little Prairie Ronde, Michigan.

Remarks.—The *Tompkins County King* has had a short trial in this State, and probably fruited in but few localities. It has borne for a short time only in this region, (Plymouth and vicinity,) and promises to do as well as in its native state. It is one of the finest of growers, as well as one of the most beautiful of fruits. It appears, also, to be a very early bearer, and is beginning to be much sought after, to be planted for market purposes. There should be much caution exercised in procuring trees and scions of this variety, as in some cases within the writer's knowledge, the miserable *Pennock* is grown and scions disseminated under this name.

As this variety is so little known in our State, it may be proper to remark, that the Ohio Pomological Society considers its success in that State, or at least, a portion of it, as problematical; and, also, that its success here is by no means a guarantee of a similar result in the prairie region of southwestern Michigan, which appears to possess a climate and soil intermediate between that of the timbered regions of eastern Michigan and the bleak prairies of northern Illinois and Iowa.

T. T. LYON.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Grafting the Wild Cherry.

Louis Bergman of Hamilton, Ohio, has been successful in grafting the *Early May* and *Yellow Spanish* upon wild cherry stocks.

Cherry Pits for Seed.

The stones of cherry, when intended for seed, should never be permitted to get dry. The cherries should be covered as soon as gathered with from two to three inches of earth.

The Rebecca Grape.

A New York cultivator says the *Rebecca* "is the sweetest and richest of all grapes, it being a compound of honey and refined sugar, and no one will need more than a bunch or two of it at a time, before he will find his appetite fully satisfied." In every well kept garden it is indispensable, but is not adapted to vineyard culture.

Price of Grapes.

At Cincinnati grapes were sold last year at the rate of three dollars per bushel. Mr. Haseltine of Cincinnati, in a letter to the *Gardener's Monthly*, says the vintage of 1859, around Cincinnati, is estimated at 2,000 acres, which averaged 350 gallons of wine per acre, and which at the lowest estimate was worth an average price of \$1.00 per gallon.—The best vineyards however are estimated to have produced from six hundred to eight hundred gallons of wine per acre.

The Algiers Potato.

This is the name of a new variety that has been awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1855 and the first premium at Berlin in 1858. It is stated to have the property of ripening in six weeks from planting, each tuber weighing from eight to twelve ounces, and so mealy that they fall to pieces when boiled. In Germany they are ready to be dug by the end of June, and their yield is sixty fold. Who will be the first to bring them along?

The New English Strawberry

At present is the *Wizard of the North*. The *Gardener's Monthly* contains a very handsome engraving, in which the leaves are very small, and fruit tremendous in size, almost small pumpkins. This strawberry is said to be the largest ever

grown. It was originated by John Robertson of Linside, Scotland, in 1853; it fruited for the first time in 1855, and in 1857 a single plant was exhibited amongst others that had 70 berries, many of them being of mammoth size, the largest being 9½ inches in circumference. The flavor is slightly acid. Mr. Meehan does not think it will suit our climate.

The Lincoln Cherry.

Mr. F. R. Elliot of Cleveland, Ohio, has brought out this year the *Lincoln* cherry, named in honor of the presidential candidate. This new cherry was originated from seedlings grown by Professor Kirtland in 1849. This variety has been watched since that time and found to be a new sort worthy of propagation. The following is the description of it which we take from the *Ohio Farmer*:

"Tree of the sweet cherry class; spreading, vigorous habit; large, strong foliage; moderately productive; fruit large, oblong heart-shaped pointed; when fully ripe, of a liver red; when not perfectly ripe, the red is of two shades; suture rather broad, shallow, half round; opposite side flattened; stem one and a fourth to one and a half inches long; of medium size; set in a deep cavity; flesh almost firm; veined and marbled with shades of red; sprightly, sweet and pleasant; fully equal to *Elton*, but not equal to *Black Hawk* or *Brandt* in flavor; pit rather above medium, but not large for the corresponding size of the fruit; season from 1st to 10th of July, according as the weather is clear or warm, or the reverse. For market purposes, where the planter wants a cherry to pay, this promises to rank among the most valuable.

The Apiary.

Shape of Bee Hives, Again.

A hurry of business has prevented me from noticing earlier, the remarks of your very "candid" correspondent from Paw Paw, on a previous article of mine on the above subject. I have too much respect for the readers of any journal to whose columns I am in the habit of contributing to attempt to inflict upon them insinuations of a personal character against another; and I trust too just a sense of the noble mission of Agricultural Literature, ever to make use of it for the purpose of fostering merely a sordid self interest. I have heretofore stated that whatever I write on the subject of Bee culture—a subject attracting a deep and wide-spread interest in this country and in Europe—is the result of thorough trial and experience—what I *know* to be true—whether it agrees with bee-culture in "whitewood trees," hollow logs, etc., or not.

Instead of attempting to disprove my position, or views in reference to the advantages of having hives low and broad instead of high and narrow. Mr. Moon goes on to tell what, it is quite likely, every bee-keeper has experienced, viz., that he has had swarms do well in tall hives; and that he has found strong stocks in trees where the cavity was long and narrow. Instead of denying that a low hive induces early breeding, he says: "My opinion is that the most depends on the condition of your stocks." This is a very remarkable discovery to announce at this hour, when the constant aim of all bee-keepers, from Aristotle down, has been to keep their stocks in good condition. Of course all depends on the "condition of your stocks," and it is to have them in good condition when the honey harvest arrives that the intelligent apiarian would encourage early breeding. A swarm weak when the honey gathering season comes, is worth nothing to its owner—it will neither yield swarms nor honey; but if by early breeding that colony has been able to throw off an early swarm, both stocks will be in condition to do something at the proper time.

The importance of early breeding cannot be over estimated, and for this purpose, chiefly, I advocate low, broad hives, although they afford many other very important advantages of which I may treat hereafter.

One (young) Bee-keeper, (whose candor and intelligence are worthy very high praise) inquires (by letter) if I will be "a little more explicit in explaining how it is that a low hive induces early breeding."

I will try to make the matter plain, and show him how he may demonstrate the truth of what I state. In tall hives, then, nearly one-half of the upper portions of the combs are used for storing honey, unless the hive is broad. I spoke of a hive a foot square inside. This store comb is composed of large cells, and unfit for rearing working bees. This, then, is the permanent *store comb*, where the honey for the main reliance of the swarm is placed. When breeding ceases, however, in the fall, the breeding cells are filled in, and this is consumed first, and by the middle of winter, perhaps, all in the working cells will be consumed, and the bees repair to the store comb. But they will not remain clustered on the store comb—they go there to feed and return to the worker comb. The condition of the hive now is—the heat rises to the upper part and the cold crowds into the lower—the bees living between. In other words, as heat rises rapidly in cold weather, the warmest portion of the tall hive is among the store combs, and the coldest among the new-

est and best breeding comb; and the only place where the queen will lay at all in such hives, is a narrow border adjoining the store combs, where the bees cluster and can keep the egg warm enough to hatch.

In the low, broad, Dzierzon, or the Langstroth hive, the breeding comb is made to extend to the top, the stores being at the end and sides. In winter all the lower entrances are closed, ample provision being made above to pass off vapor and sweat, and every part of the hive is kept warm enough to breed in with perfect safety. The queen may commence laying at the top of the combs, and as all the central combs are breeding combs, and kept sufficiently warm, she lays freely. The young are hatched, and when settled weather comes in spring the stock is strong and healthy, with force enough to expel robbers and all other enemies. The whole matter of early breeding rests upon keeping the hive warm and dry throughout, and the bees well supplied with food. Mr. Dzierzon makes his frames only five inches from top to bottom, and he, one of the most intelligent apiarians in the world, and most successful. What does your correspondent say to that? Would he present his "whitewood tree" experience against it?

If my young friend will make a tall box hive with movable frames, and put a swarm into it, he can demonstrate fully my remarks. With his low hives he will also soon discover that early breeding is the result.

I confess I was greatly surprised that any one boasting so long and large experience as your "candid" correspondent, should venture at this day, to advocate a system of management, which in the German States and among many bee-growers in this country has been relinquished for many years. The discoveries of Huber, Dzierzon, and Langstroth, of Baron von Liebold, of Berlepsch and many others, appear to be unknown to this generation.—But he is a man of great "experience."

The views of bee-keepers are undergoing many radical changes in this country, and the subject of bee culture is becoming one of peculiar interest among the rich and the poor; and as the enthusiasm spreads, speculators and money-loving and labor-hating gentlemen are trying to introduce all sorts of curious looking boxes into our apiaries, under the badge of progress and improvement. Bee-keepers should be on their guard and refuse to purchase anything new until a full trial is had.

CHAS. BETTS.

Burr Oak, Mich., July 8, 1860.

Query for Bee Men.

EDITOR OF THE FARMER—Will you or some of your numerous subscribers, give me and others a plan for a bee house large enough to accommodate thirty hives?

Yours truly,
Niles, Michigan.

WM. J. EDWARDS.

We turn over the inquiry to our correspondent, Mr. Betts, who has given all matters connected with the bee much more attention than we have. Our own experience in the matter, however, has taught us that any attempt to keep bees in a bee house, will prove unsuccessful. We firmly believe in the propriety of having each hive separate, and in such a position that it can be handled at any time if necessary. If a house or shelter is made for a series of hives, all that it ought to consist of should be a roof, with the eaves projecting well over the front, and a series of shelves, not over three in number, and two feet between each, on which the hives might be placed, and affording a space of at least two feet between each hive. The rear may be closed, and a space left behind of from six to eight feet. The front might be made so that it too could be closed up during the winter. Such a structure may be made ornamental or not as the taste of the proprietor may dictate. The most expert bee keeper we know has over one hundred hives which he handles successfully altogether without any house, setting them out in the spring and taking them up in the fall, and putting them under shelter. He uses the movable comb hive of a simple oblong square form, and places over each a slanting roof made of two pieces of boards nailed together.

The prevalence of the bee moth renders it necessary that the state of the swarm should be examined from time to time. This cannot be done unless the hives are in such a position that they can be handled without disturbing the other swarms. If the movable comb hive is used, and we should use no other kind, it is still more necessary, and whatever house may be built, it should provide room enough for each hive to be separate.

Time never passes so slowly and tediously as to the idle and listless. The best cure for dullness is to keep busy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. D. Mann & Co., Detroit....Sewing Machines.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston....Preston's History.
F. G. Wilson, Ontario, O. W....Horse Rake.

FARM FOR SALE.—The owner of a magnificent farm of 210 acres, located in Macomb county, a few miles from Rochester, in this State, is desirous of selling it. The farm itself has a fine large dwelling, horse barns, large barn sheds, carriage house, piggery, orchard, and garden. It is all cleared but about 30 acres, which is in wood; is well fenced, and under first rate cultivation. With the farm will be sold the stock and implements, which are all in good order, and comprise cattle, sheep and horses, together with the wagons, &c. used upon such an estate. The terms will be made easy.
For further particulars apply to R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

We learn by a letter from B. W. Davis that preparations are being made at Owosso to hold a fair which will be quite creditable to that place. Six acres are to be fenced in, a carriage drive is to be made. Prof. L. R. Fisk, of the Agricultural College, is to deliver the address.

The country is being flooded with well executed counterfeit bank notes, and especially with those upon eastern banks. Hardly a paper reaches us that does not give information that some rascal has succeeded in palming off counterfeit money. And so well are these notes done, that even bank experts fail to distinguish them from the genuine.

We notice that a correspondent of the *Monroe Commercial* complains, and seemingly with justice, that the farmers of Monroe county do not sustain the monthly market sought to be established at Monroe city. The only stock offered at the last sale was two cows and two sheep. Whilst there were purchasers there who would have taken considerable stock if any had been offered. The question is asked, Do the farmers of Monroe raise "nothing to sell" at such fairs?

J. Jones, of Maryland, wants to know what were the results of the experiment undertaken by the Patent Office, when it sent out a commissioner to kill alligators in Florida; that the orange trees might be drenched with their blood for the purpose of killing certain insect enemies, that had injured the orange crop of that State. He also asks for the estimated value of any crop of oranges that ever grew in Florida that would justify such an expenditure. The queries are interesting, but it is probable they will "lie on the table."

Among the great events of last week, the tournament of Fire Engine companies held the first place. It was held at Battle Creek, and was very largely attended. We received a very polite invitation to be present from the committee who had charge of taking care of the representatives of the Press, and also from our friend D. B. Barnham, Esq., but a veto was put upon us by a most diabolical conspiracy that was entered into between Fever and Ague. We can't particularly discriminate as to which was the most active, but like the Irishman who was knocked down with the cart stake, and afterwards with a flail, our testimony is that "had is the best of them."

We present a cut and description of a new, and what is claimed to be a great improvement on the horse rake. It has not yet been introduced in this State, and we therefore commend it to the attention of manufacturers. Mr. Willson has sent us one of the rakes. We have found it just what it is represented in the description, and we shall keep it here where it may be seen by those who wish to examine it. We have not yet had an opportunity to try it in the field, but next week we mean it shall be put in operation, when we will report upon it from actual trial. It is light, easily handled, looks now as though it was a most handy implement.

We call attention to the circular of the American Pomological Society, which will be found in the horticultural columns. Mr. Lyon is the delegate appointed by the State Agricultural Society to represent the pomological interests of Michigan at the great biennial meeting at Philadelphia. In almost all cases where the well grown specimens of the fruits of Michigan have been presented to the pomologists of the east, they have been surprised at their extreme excellence. We hope, therefore, that the efforts of the State Society to make known the qualities of Michigan fruit will be seconded, and that Mr. Lyon will have the opportunity of displaying specimens of the productions of this State that will make the mouths of our eastern cousins water.

The new proprietor of the *Pontiac Jacksonian* takes right hold of the weak point in all our newspaper business. He swears by Dr. Faust and the powers of the press, that he

sliders who have received their paper for any number of years and have never paid. Pay is bound to cut off all dead heads and back in advance is his motto. We like his principles, and have faith in their success. We know the whole routine of the business, and can sympathize with him fully, in his "pheelinks" as he glanced over the books, and found a great majority of the subscribers in arrears from two to three years. We will wager than any amount of these same subscribers had managed to pay in advance for some one or two eastern papers such as the *Ledger*, or the *Flag of the Union*, whilst they were starving their home journal to death, which really fought their battles and attended to their interests. We have books too, only we don't look into them now! No use in looking back, while your hand is on the plow.

The movement of sheep from Michigan to Texas is still progressing. We note that Mr. Rose, lately of — county, New York, after examining a number of the flocks of Washtenaw county, purchased nearly one thousand head which are by this time more than half way on their route for the State of the Lone Star. These sheep were selected by an experienced breeder, and are nearly all of the Spanish Merino stock, which has given Washtenaw such a high reputation for fine wool. Mr. Rose also purchased and took with him a remarkably large and handsome French Merino Buck, which was sold him by W. S. Beach, of Farmington. In 1857, Mr. Beach exhibited this buck at the fair of the State Society, and he was then awarded the first premium in his class. This buck was bred by Col. Brewer, of Superior, whose success as a breeder of fine woolled sheep is well known, and he was got by his celebrated French buck that in three successive clips sheared the largest amount of wool ever taken from one sheep in this State. The buck now taken to Texas by Mr. Rose sheared when a yearling 32 pounds of wool. He is a fine French Merino, and remarkably well framed, and got up.

"The Michigan Farmer."

"This journal, in its legitimate sphere, is not excelled by any of the numerous agricultural papers in the north-west. But it seems to us both unjust and illiberal, for its editor, week after week, under the head of 'Political Events,' to use his columns in aid of the so-called Democratic party. If Mr. JOHNSTONE wishes to publish a journal devoted to the divided and broken Democracy, we have not the slightest objection, that being his right. But in the *Farmer*, a journal for classes, and professedly neutral, we submit he has no such right, and to do it, is to insult the majority of his patrons. Of this feature of the *Farmer* we hear constant complaint. Only let the *Farmer* be neutral, and no cause of complaint will be heard; but if it is to be used as the organ of the *Bogus Democracy*, then let the Republicans give it a wide birth. We cannot afford to allow a political mouthpiece of the sham, pro slavery, slave trade party, to be counted as the representative of the farmers of Michigan, of whom a vast majority are Republicans—as the editor of the *Farmer* very well knows."

The above is from the *Niles Inquirer*, a paper conducted by a very enthusiastic and zealous youthful Republican. But we think in this case he has allowed his enthusiasm to blind his judgment, and his zeal to get the better of his discretion; whilst the cool, independent assumption with which he undertakes to dictate to us how we shall conduct our business is refreshing during this July weather, especially as it is evidence that the writer has not read the *FARMER* enough to know what he is talking about, and nearly every charge is a falsehood, whether or not deliberately uttered we don't know nor care. We commend the editor of the *Inquirer* to offer his services to King Bomba as one of his police, or as censor of the press. In Italy there is a species of little turnspit dog much used for hunting truffles, a vegetable production that grows under ground. In nosing out treason, where even the subsoil plows would in vain be employed, the editor of the *Inquirer* shows proclivities that outvie the properties of the very best breed of the little truffle hunters, and which leave behind even the pure bred of Napoleon, the fatted mongrels of Pio Nono, the ravenous curs of Naples, and the notorious blood hound of Florida. It is another evidence of the remarkable abilities of Western Michigan to furnish productions that can excel any thing of their kind. We have referred with pride to Michigan wheat, as the most valuable, to Michigan flour as the finest and whitest; our friend Gillett of Sharon has taken down the world on wool; Seely of Coldwater, with his Magna Charta, has stumped the Union at the United States Fair, Grand river plaster is the strongest, the purest and the best known; Saginaw salt is ready to compete with any thing of a like kind; and we glory in them as evidence of the great re

sources of the State. But until Dewey smelt treason and the downfall of the Republican party in the MICHIGAN FARMER, we did not know that the State produced a race of animals so acute in the nose that even the little turnspits of the truffle hunters will have to give up to them, on account of their superior smelling abilities. Without this last best gift, all the others might not be enjoyed by the people of the State, our liberties might be lost, and our freedom endangered. "God," says a learned man, "is to be as much admired for his wisdom when we examine his most minute creations through the microscope, as when we gaze through the telescope at the wondrous worlds that roll through the empyrean at his command." We have been looking through the microscope at Dewey, and could not help exclaiming with clasped hands, after noting the infinitesimality as well as the utility of the creature! "*Gloria in excelsis*."

The Use of the Barometer.

During the past "catching harvest weather," we have watched with more than ordinary interest the movement of the Barometer. One of L. Woodruff's instruments hangs in our office. Its indications, we consider of the highest value to the farmer during such a season as we have had. Previous to the persistent rains which we have had continue sometimes two or three days, the mercury fell, in time to give the observer fair warning not to proceed with work that could not be cleared up or got out of the way of the coming rain. Again previous to clearing up, and the approach of twenty-four or forty-eight hours of dry weather; the steady continued rise of the mercury spoke with perfect clearness, that it would do to get every thing ready to go to work the moment the rain stopped, as the clear weather was sure to come steady for a time that would afford a fair opportunity to get many a broad acre of grain, or of grass, safely under cover. In general the indications of a change have been from twelve to twenty-four hours, before it was manifest, and frequently the indications were clear and distinct, when there were no ordinary signs out of doors to manifest that either rain or a clear sky was approaching. To those who have been accustomed to use the Barometer, these indications and its great utility are not uncommon, but the general run of farmers do not know that the Barometer ought to be as much of a household instrument as a family clock.

Crops in Lapeer.

Mr. H. D. Rood writes us: The spring crops look very fine; corn that was planted early never looked better; some farmers waited for the frost and planted late, and the dry weather came on, and their crop is rather small now. Barley is very promising. Spring wheat looks very fine. Fall wheat was killed considerably last winter, and the weevil is at work quite extensively, and these two causes will tend to make the crop rather light in this neighborhood. Grass looks well on new meadows, but on old it will be light. The frosts of last year seems to have injured them so that I do not think they will recover from the effects of it until they are plowed up and reseeded. Wool has brought a good price in this market, from 30 to 47 cents being paid, notwithstanding the croakings of speculators and manufacturers and the majority of editors, the MICHIGAN FARMER excepted.

Editorial Courtesies.

Miss Dill, away down in Kentucky publishes "*Miss Dill's Gazette*," and has lately had a visit from Mr. Prentice of the *Louisville Journal*, and she thus states the impressions he made upon her:

"Last week we had the honor of a visit from George D. Prentice. We were delighted, for we had more curiosity to see him than any man in America. We had been told that he was the homeliest man in the country, but we think it a great mistake. He reminds us much of the pictures we have seen of Washington Irving; and though his face is not handsome, there is something *distingue* about it that would single him out in a crowd. One remark which he made, struck us as rather singular, coming from him. 'Young America,' he said, 'is a young rascal; he has neither sense nor virtue.'"

To this the Kentucky editor with all that courtesy peculiar to the true and well bred knight of the quill, thus responds:

"Lizzie forgets to say that she very promptly agreed with us in our estimate of 'Young America.' She is a young woman but an old fogey. We are grateful to her for her generous and chivalric vindication of our much-wronged face. We thank her for the

discovery of the likeness between us and Washington Irving, and we doubt not that Irving's tickled ghost raps its thanks upon every table she sits down at. She doesn't think us exactly handsome, and we don't think her so, but then her soul shines through her face like light through the windows of an illuminated palace. We can see the reflection of her two eyes even now away down in the depths of our soul like the shadows of two stars in a deep well. As for her lips, we sat and gazed at them and listened to their music, until, yielding to an irresistible impulse, we (indeed, indeed we couldn't help it, dear reader) actually kissed—her sweet young sister."

Political Summary.

—The Democrats of Arkansas have divided, in accordance with the separation made at Baltimore. Richard H. Johnson, the nominee of the State convention for Governor, is opposed to Henry M. Rector, as the stump candidate. The regular candidate for Congress, Dr. Mitchell, is opposed by Col. E. W. Ganit, a seceding democrat.

—In Missouri we note that the democrats have made separate nominations to suit the wishes of those who have preferences for Douglas and Breckenridge. Senators Green and Polk are reported to be for Breckenridge. This State has not the majorities to work upon it had in Benton's time, and the republicans are making a bold and energetic push for the supremacy there. It will not be surprising if they win this year. A full ticket, headed by James B. Gardenhire for Governor, has been nominated. Mr. Blair, who so nobly resigned the seat in Congress awarded to him, has been renominated.

—The *Constitution* newspaper at Washington has been purchased by the friends of Mr. Breckenridge from Mr. Bowman, the Senate printer. It will still be the Administration paper, but politically it will be the exponent of the Breckenridge party. The editor is to be Mr. Browne, who now conducts the paper.

—Mr. Schnable, an ardent Douglas man and a speaker at the Douglas demonstration at Washington, feeling himself aggrieved by an attack made upon him in the *Constitution*, went to the office and had a fight with the editor. Mr. Schnable was one of the witnesses before the Covode committee.

—Speculations are rife with reference to the chances which Mr. Gwinn, the present Senator from California, may have for re-election.

—The Lane party seem to be defeated in Oregon. Enough Republicans and anti-administration democrats appear to have been elected to the Legislature to secure the return of two opponents to the administration in place of Senators Lane and Delazon Smith, whose time runs out with the next session of Congress. The exact returns have not yet been received from that distant State, but the reports received all go to show an overthrow of the Lane prospects at home.

—William H. Seward has accepted invitations to address the republicans in Michigan and in the city of New York. When this will occur is not yet known. It is not to be expected that he will enter the canvass with all the activity of a younger man, but that he will give it all the aid and countenance that can be expected by the most earnest enthusiast, is not to be doubted. There is as little doubt that all his friends will be found as active for Lincoln as they were for Taylor or Fremont in 1848 and 1856.

—In Illinois there seems to be a disposition to permit the friends of Mr. Douglas to contest that State alone. No Breckenridge ticket is to be put up in that State.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals for the use of a magnetic telegraph from the west line of Missouri to San Francisco. These proposals are open till the 10th of September next.

—In New Jersey the proposition to make a fusion electoral ticket meets with but little favor. The Douglas men are opposed to it.

—In New York a new Douglas paper named the *Sentinel* has made its appearance.

—Marshall Isalah Rynders is reported to have had his head cut off for refusing to oppose Mr. Douglas, and it is said that Madison Cutts, the father of Mrs. Douglas, is to be removed from his office of second comptroller at Washington.

—The rumor that Illinois was to remain undivided seems to have been a "canard." The Breckenridge democrats met in convention at Springfield on the 11th instant and made nominations of their own for State officers and electors. They are as follows: Governor, Thomas M. Hope; Lieutenant Governor, Thos. Snell; Secretary of State, B. I. Burk; Auditor, Harry H. Smith; Treasurer, W. H. Cather; Electors at large, John Dougherty and Thompson Campbell. The nominations were received with much enthusiasm.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

Parties have not yet got fully into working order. The Republicans in all the States in which they claim an organization, are in good order and ready for the contest. But the other three parties are not yet fairly in the field. It is true we hear the trumpets blowing frequently, and occasionally a drum beats; but the great mass, rank and file are not in motion. The action of the Baltimore convention has so completely altered the position of those who are leaders and those who belong to three of the great parties, that it requires some deliberation to determine what movements will be most advantageous either politically or personally. In the Southern States, the separation of the ruling party into two sections has imposed upon the opposition a cautious policy. There the great opposition element formerly represented by the whigs, is now represented in a great measure by the National Unionists under the lead of Bell and Everett. In many of the Southern States this party has hardly a press to represent its interests or its opinions. In others, it has them both energetically at work, and some of them conducted by able and experienced political writers. But even there it is esteemed advisable to "hide away" until time compels the full organization of the

Breckenridge and Douglas parties. There remains nothing for the Republicans to do in most of the Southern States, except to husband what strength they have and to seize such opportunities as their opponents may give them to increase it. Up to the present week the formal acceptance of the nomination by Mr. Breckenridge had not been made. Now all the candidates have accepted, and as the canvass is ready to proceed we find men defining their position. The administration having declared itself in favor of the Breckenridge party, of course all those office holders whose sympathies and judgment are with Douglas, and have been bold enough to express their preferences, expect removal, and rumors have been rife through the newspapers that a sweeping off of heads was to be immediately expected. We do not greatly believe this, though as a matter of course some changes may be expected, as it would be the means of giving Mr. Douglas many very efficient workers whose hands are now chained up. General election occurs in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas on the first Monday in August, in Tennessee on the first Thursday in August, and in North Carolina on the second Thursday in August. These elections will be looked for with much interest, as the results will be claimed as indicating in some degree the chances of Douglas and of Breckenridge in the Southern States. Should they result favorably to Douglas, it would inspire new vigor into his partisans for the rest of the campaign. Should they result favorably to Breckenridge, it would unquestionably decide the wavering of the north, and cause more firmness amongst those who have set up his standard already. As for the Republicans, the results in these States will not affect them much in any event; unless it may be shown that owing to the division, unexpected gains are made in Missouri, and the Bell and Everett men carry Tennessee and Kentucky. In the other States it will be a contest between Douglas and Breckenridge, and a severe one, upon which will depend some important future political movements.

THE WASHINGTON RATIFICATION OF BRECKENBRIDGE.

No event has had more significance than the presence of the President of United States at the Breckenridge meeting at Washington, and the delivery of a speech by him, declaring that his heart was in the canvass. This is certainly setting a precedent which ought to be considered as a bad one and decidedly wrong. The President of the United States may have his sympathies, politically and personally, but his position should forbid him from mingling in the canvass in such way as this. We believe the good sense of the country will condemn most unequivocally this action and its consequences.

Foreign Events.

The late arrivals do not cast any new light upon the movements in Europe. Attention is being given to the extraordinary armaments which Austria is placing in Venetia and the fortresses of the celebrated quadrilateral. Little speculation is made on the subject as yet. It may be possible that when once Garibaldi attacks Naples on the mainland, the Austrian despot will seize the excuse to attempt the conquest of Victor Emanuel again. The German does not like to let go his hold of Italy. Sicily being freed from Neapolitan tyranny, with the exception of Messina, the dictator Garibaldi is about to move his head quarters to Syracuse. This is evidently preparatory to getting ready for his expedition for the mainland. For Syracuse affords all the position he needs, and is the right point from which to set sail for the Gulf of Tarentum and Calabria. It is not worth while to expend time in reducing Messina, as that city is sure to follow the fortunes of the rest of the island, and success on the mainland will bring it down. A band of assassins have set out from Rome to attempt the murder of the liberator of Sicily.

An agent of the Sicilian government had set out for London to negotiate a loan of six millions of dollars.

The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to Garibaldi requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian Kingdom. The Dictator replied that he was a great admirer of Victor Emmanuel, and he believed that annexation would be accomplished by and by with him, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would be under the necessity of retiring.

The Neapolitan government in the meanwhile has granted constitutional and representative institutions to the kingdom of Naples. A general amnesty is to be granted to all political offenders, and an agreement is to be made with Sardinia for the adoption of the tricolor flag, and analogous rights for Sicily with a Royal Prince as Viceroy. If the Italians accept anything from the Bourbons but flight or abdication, they are a lost community and ought to go to the dogs, or the priests, after the experience they have had.

A new Neapolitan cabinet has been made, consisting of Commander Spinelli, President of the Council; Commander Martino, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Manna, Minister of Finance; and Marshal Letestucci, Minister of War.

In spite of the concessions of the King, agitation in Naples increases. Most inflammatory proclamations had been issued by the Central Revolutionary committee, calling on the people to rise. The French Ambassador had been seriously maltreated in the streets of Naples. It was reported by members of the anti reform party that he was beaten senseless. The Commissariat of the twelve districts of Naples were simultaneously attacked and pillaged on the 28th, the archives burned, and the agents murdered. Naples was proclaimed in a state of siege and street assemblages forbidden.

The two vessels captured under American and Sardinian colors have been released, owing to the energetic remonstrances of the representatives of those two governments.

—The Prince of Wales was to sail for Canada on the 11th of July. He has accepted an invitation sent to the Queen by the President and will visit Mr. Buchanan at Washington. The invitation tendered by the city of New York has likewise been accepted, so that city will have another

THE WETHERSFIELD SEED SOWERS
FOR SALE at
 14 PENFIELD'S, 103 Woodward avenue.

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

THE LAMP AT SEA.

BY LONGFELLOW.

The night was made for cooling shade,
For silence and for sleep;
And when I was a child I laid
My hands upon my breast and prayed,
And sank to slumbers deep,
Childlike as thou, I lie to night
And watch my lonely cabin light.

Each movement of the swaying lamp
Shows how the vessel reels;
And o'er her deck the billows tramp,
And all her timbers strain and cramp,
With every shock she feels;
It starts and shudders while it burns,
And in its hinged socket turns.

Now swinging slow, and slanting low,
It almost level lies.
And yet I know, while to and fro
I watch the seeming pendule go,
With restless fall and rise,
The steady shaft is still upright,
Pulsing its little globe of light.

O, hand of God! O, lamp of peace!
O, promise of my soul!
Though weak and tottering, and ill at ease,
Amid the roar of smiting seas—
The ships convulsive roll—
I own, with love and tender awe,
You perfect type of faith and law!

A heavenly trust my spirit calms!
My soul is filled with light!
The ocean sings his solemn psalms;
The wild winds chant; I cross my palms;
Happy as if to night,
Under the cottage roof again,
I heard the soothing summer rain.

From the Country.

The week of the Fourth, everybody was getting ready to celebrate, celebrating, and recovering from the effects of celebrations, so that it was more of a holiday than business week, and finding in many instances, work impracticable, I concluded to step down among old friends and neighbors in old St. Jo, and celebrate too. The Fourth was observed in Constantine after the good old-fashioned manner. A stand was erected and seats were arranged in a beautiful grove just outside of the village, where all were to meet and listen to the immortal Declaration, and the patriotic oration prepared for the day. Early in the morning a novel procession passed through the principal streets of the village. It was called the Mechanics' Procession, and consisted of a number of wagons on which were built platforms occupied by members of the different trades, all busy at their work as they went along. The blacksmiths made their anvil ring merrily, keeping time with the music of the band heading the train; and there were the wagon makers putting spokes in their wheels, carpenters with their tools at work, masons building brick walls, and so on through all the orders, including the shoemaker making a boot, and a brisk little tailor pressing his suit. At about ten o'clock the grand procession formed in front of the Union School house, and led off to the grove, headed by two bands of music and thirty-three little girls dressed in white and bearing flags, representing the different States of the Union. This was a beautiful sight. Then followed the mass of people from town and country, with the Mechanics' procession bringing up the rear. The Honorable John S. Barry was President of the day. The Declaration was ably read by Hon. J. Eastman Johnson, of White Pigeon, and an excellent oration delivered by S. C. Coffinbury, Esq., of Constantine. There was music by the bands and singing by the States, and the usual amount of cannon firing. In the evening there was a creditable display of fire works. The day was dry, windy, sunshiny and glorious throughout, and at its close everybody seemed to feel as if they had had a good Fourth.

The week taken together has been rainy. I have made the most of every day, or half day, visiting different neighborhoods, and noting with some surprise the difference between the mass of farmers here, and those in heavier timbered and rougher positions of the State. These mellow burr oak openings and garden-like prairies are not calculated to develop great energy either of the physical or mental faculties. Corn and wheat of the rankest growth are almost spontaneous to the soil, and are raised to an almost unlimited extent, year after year, with no apparent reference to the demand or supply of either the home or foreign market. Miles after miles one may pass with boundless fields of wheat and corn stretching away on either hand, but no rich pastures with fine herds of cattle feeding therein, no extensive sheep ranges sprinkled over with high bred flocks, no broad green acres of roots growing for their winter use, nothing but corn and wheat in the fields, and cattle and hogs such as they

are pasturing by the road side. These are the general features as far as I have seen at present, and the mass of these farmers are not reading men. They don't want to be told anything about plowing and hoeing, they can do that as well as their fathers did, they have no occasion to learn anything else, and care as little as they know about what is going on the rest of the world. All are not so, of course, but there are enough to mark the difference very distinctly between this and other counties I have visited.

The wheat here excels any I have yet seen, in rankness of growth, heaviness of head, and extent of surface sown. Farmers are up to their eyes in it now, with cradles and reapers of every description. The frequent showers keep them in constant fear of a repetition of the harvest season of 1855, consequently every moment of sunshine is improved.

In the township of Florence I was shown some heads of what is claimed to be a new variety of wheat. It is a bearded variety, like the Mediterranean, but, unlike that, the berry is white, short, thick and plump. It is very productive, the heads being of good size and bearing from three to five kernels in each "house." The originator thinks it is a cross between the white wheat and the Mediterranean, and claims for it all the good qualities of both. He says that after a trial of five or six years he has found it perfectly insect-proof, maturing early, yielding enormously and giving a plump, pure white berry, instead of the slim, brownish red one like the Mediterranean. He has been propagating it very carefully, and thinks that by another year he will be able to supply seed to those who may wish to give it a trial. If it prove in general cultivation to possess all the good qualities claimed for it, the originator will deserve the thanks of wheat growers for thus enabling them to head the weevil and bring white wheat to market instead of the lower priced red.

I hear no complaint of midge, weevil or rust in this part of the country. If the clouds will only hold their rain long enough to give the farmers a chance to secure the crop, the harvest promises to be most abundant.

It does not seem to me that half the care is taken with fruit trees here as in other parts of the States. Most of the orchards look scraggy and shabby, with the trunks of the trees buried and smothered in clumps of suckers that have sprung up from the roots. The country is old enough to have fine fruit, and plenty of it, but many newer sections surpass it in that respect.

Among the Flowers.

Turning aside for once from the straight forward editorial path, let us take a little relaxation in this old fashioned flower garden, antiquated herbarium, made years ago, when we were a stranger in a strange land, and the blossoms here preserved came up in their seasons, greeting us with sweet smiles, like the dear remembered faces of the loved ones gone before. How sweet a thing in a strange land is a familiar flower! Here, on the first page of our rude herbarium, is an unnamed blossom, its green leaves now brown and mouldy, and its once white petals of a faded yellow hue. Early in the month of March, more than ten years ago and many hundred miles from our northern home, it was gathered and pressed on this page, and underneath it, in pencil lines now almost obliterated, these lines were written:

Children of the early spring,
March's fair and fragile daughters,
Blooming on the sloping hillsides,
Blooming by the sparkling waters;
Why so early are ye springing?
Not a wild bird yet is singing,
And no southern breeze is bringing
Perfume from the land of flowers;
Gloomy clouds are hanging o'er us,
And the chill wind pipes its chorus
Through the leafless forest bowers.
But the meadow's vernal tinge
Deepening to a richer fringe
Where the water courses play,
Is to you and me a token
That the winter's reign is broken
And the spring resumed her sway.
And ye, the first of the floral train
Have come to welcome her back again.

Next comes the anemone, a fragile looking little flower, whose brave language is,—
"Your frown I defy." And here on the pencilled margin read:

Pretty anemone, springing so fairly,
Hiding the dead leaves and shading the grass,
Dainty anemone, bowing so airily;
To the light winds as they pass;
Emblem of innocence, smiling so boldly,
Even though the fickle spring greet thee but coldly
Such purity as thine only can defy
The heart chilling changes
Of life's stormy sky.

Let me like thee ever, look calmly on high,
And say to misfortune, Your frown I defy.
Then there are pages of unnamed, un-noted flowers with only these words:
How many sweet but nameless flowers
Adorn the pathway of the spring,
And O, amid the summer bowers
How many nameless warblers sing.

Here is a stem of peach blossoms pressed and dried; their language is, "I am your captive," beneath them are these lines:

Well may smiles of triumph brighten
Lila's cheek and eyes and brow,
I who long withstood her beauty
Am her willing captive now.
Once I thought her charms as fleeting
As the blossom on the bough,
But I found a soul beneath them—
I'm the willing captive now.

The hyacinth, faded emblem of grief, is here; the maple leaf and blossom, indicating reserve; the apple blossom, preference; the flowering almond, perfidy; the larkspur, levity; and the marigold inquietude—all sentiments passed over in silence, except the last which is turned to playful account in this way:

Mary blushed and Mary sighed,
Then a gayer look she tried;
Now she laughed aloud, and now
Frowns were gathering on her brow.
O, she was a wayward elf,
Changeful as the wind itself,
Full of mischief, noise and riot,
Never for a moment quiet.
Now you'd think her heart was breaking,
By some secret sorrow torn;
Now her ringlets gaily shaking
She would laugh your fears to scorn.

Zephyr loved and sought to win her,
Asking her heart to be his,
But the charming little snorer
Often answered "no" than "yes."
Thus she was when Flora found her
Tantalizing Zephyr so,
And at his request she bound her
Like an humble flower to grow.

Golden were her flowing tresses
When she scorned her love's caresses;
Golden now are they while she
Bows to him submissively;
He loves her as he did of old
And calls her now his Marygold.

The pretty columbine is made an emblem of folly, for no other reason perhaps than that given here:

Since every flower that decks our land
Some thought or passion must define,
Sure something must for folly stand,
And why not thou, sweet Columbine.

The sweet-briar—poetry:

Is this the poet's emblem flower,
To all its fragrant blossoms showing,
Thus to conceal from careless eyes
The thorns within its bosom growing?

Close upon this sweet thorny sentiment and flower comes the snap-dragon, looking presumption as plain as words could speak it; and the marginal note is:

The strangest presumption I heard of this hour
Is that Miss Eustace should leave her own bower,
And, forgetting low birth and a dairymaid's duty,
Should set herself up in our town for a beauty!

Here is the trumpet honeysuckle, full to the brim with the tender and half melancholy sweetness of the thought, "I dream of thee."

Through bloom and blight
I love thee ever:
Nor death nor night
Our hearts can sever.
The vine clings close to the fallen tree,
And thou art gone, but I dream of thee.

Then comes a little nameless wilding with this greeting:

Lovely little star-like flower,
Hither brought from some wild bower,
Where a dark and distant stream is,
How I wonder what your name is!

Followed by another, quite as poetical, on the yellow wild lily, emblem of coquetry:
O and was the day when young Walsingham met
With Susan the fair, our sweet village coquette,
For she blushed and she smiled till the poor fellow thought

That surely her heart by his beauty was caught;
So he offered himself, but the maid turned away,
And smiled on another that very same day;
Then the dandy felt bad, for his heart he had set
On winning fair Susan, the village coquette!

The poppy, consolation to the sick:
Light through the chamber be your tread,
With poppies bind the aching head;
The aching heart they cannot serve,
Its only rest is in the grave.

Here is the button daisy, innocence; the Guelder rose or show-ball, thoughts of Heaven; the amarath, immortality; and the beautiful climbing cypress, emblem of mourning, with its trumpet-shaped flowers of brilliant scarlet looking as bright and fresh as on the day they were gathered.

Oh, if there be a "joy in grief,"
As mourning Ossian sweetly said,
Its emblem is the vernal leaf
And flower that blooms above the dead.

But our bouquet is growing too large upon our hands, and too sombre in coloring to please the friends we are making it for. Let us crown it with the bright and beautiful symbol of elegance and grace, the white water lily, now in the full perfection of its summer glory, starring the blue waves of our quiet woodland lakes.

Fair art thou in thy royal charms,
Proud lily of the wave,
And blest the waters pure and bright,
That circle round thee day and night,
Thy snowy form to lave.
No queen upon her azure throne,
With crown of gold and diamond zone,
And knights attending brave
Can match the purity and pride,
The grace with modesty allied,
That crowns thee, lovely water-bride,
Proud lily of the wave.

THERE is now living at Brompton, England, a woman who is presumed to be one of the most aged of her sex at this time in existence. She was born in 1744, having passed an active life as lady's maid to the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire.

THERE is no objection to broils in a house, if they emanate from the kitchen.

A Tribute to the Benevolence of Women.

On the occasion of the funeral of the lately deceased sister of Kossuth, the Hungarian who pronounced the discourse over the grave, thus sublimely and beautifully referred to the trials of the deceased, the heroic fortitude with which they were borne, and the comfort she had received from the generous friendship of one who is evidently an American woman of that highest type, which all regard with veneration and delight to honor:

"The grave has just closed over the mortal remains of one the noblest beings whom misfortune ever drove from a native land to die on a distant shore; not private misfortune, for none would have been powerful enough to detach her from the soil which gave her birth, and in which she was rooted with every fibre of her soul, but public misfortune, such over which a nation mourns, and a world sheds sympathetic tears.

"Whoever scanned the noble features of that dear deceased but for a few moments before the darkness of the grave spread its veil over them forever, observed the calm serenity which beamed from them like a living ray of consolation to the mourner, he saw that, like that other daughter of the East of whom the poet sings 'She smiled when she died.'

"And yet, alas, she died so far from the land in which the cradle of her young dreams were rocked, so far from the long-abandoned abode of her happiness, of her kindred and of her race; so far even from the grave of her tender mother, who, like her, died in exile; so far already from the time when the world re-echoed the glory of her family, and far yet from the certainty of having her ashes mingled with those sacred to her to be overgrown by the flowers and evergreens of the fatherland.

"And she was poor, she was homeless; she died a victim of persecution, misfortune, and overstrained exertion in the struggle with fate and in glorious efforts of benevolence, which would have sooner broken many a frame stronger than hers, but not animated by a spirit like hers.

"Was it virtue alone which made her smile when she died? Certainly virtue she possessed and displayed, in suffering such as would have been the pride of the Athenian stoic, as have never been surpassed by that of any being expiring in the faith which above all teaches resignation.

"But it was not virtue alone which cast its soothing rays over those dying features. It was virtue with the happiness of gratitude.

"For scarcely had the angel of death, months ago, laid his finger on that noble brow and marked her as his future victim, when an angel of love approached her, touched her with his staff of aid and comfort, and said: 'Noble victim, as long as fate allows thou art under my care.'

"And love was stronger than excruciating pains—more bright than the approaching shades of death were dark. The homeless exile found repose, comfort, consolation, and happiness on the couch of suffering; on the threshold of eternity she regained the full vigor of her faith in humanity, and expiring in a temple of love, she more than ever believed in a God of Mercy.

"Noblest of the friends of our deceased friend! what you and yours have done for her we know was ever more deserving than she. We know that admiration of her glorious end, as you watched her at every hour of the day, and every hour of the night, made your friendship deeper and warmer than ever. But we know also that you loved her, and watched her, and cheered her so tenderly, not only because she was your dear friend—not only because you saw her dying as you knew her living, but because she was the lonely daughter of a foreign unhappy land—a gentle flower torn from its maternal bed by one of those cruel storms of fate which break empires and scatter nations—a flower doomed to wither away and die disfigured unless bedewed to the end by the tears of sympathy, and kept bright by the warm rays of love.

"Pardon, therefore, if we, whom the same blast has drifted from her land to these shores, if we now utter a few words of gratitude, and acknowledge our duty to utter them. We have wandered through many a land, many an exhausted frame has failed, and many a heart broken on the way. But many a helping hand was stretched toward the homeless; humanity is universal, and belongs to all nations and climes, but it never shone brighter than in the case now before us.

"And if woman's nature makes her the better representative of the tender virtue, we say with the wise author of the Proverbs: 'Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.'

Allow me to say that if ever better fortune

grant us repose in freedom, in the land from which she sprang, (she of whom even this earth may be proud to embrace the grave); when tyranny will be doomed in our land by the blighting indignation of a long oppressed people, and slander and envy silenced by the verdict of a nation, and the name of Kossuth reinstated in the honors which no tyrant, no malice, can any more dispute to the memory of our Hunyady, Rakoczy, or Szechenyi, that then the name of Manning will live in the remembrance of the daughters of Hungary, coupled forever with the name of Emilia Kossuth."

The Teeth.

FROM HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

Said Dr. Ostrander, (at the head of his profession in his own State:) "If dentistry had reached its present perfection when I was a young man, the whole tenor of my life would have been altered."

Why?
"I was addressing a young lady of great moral worth, of unusual personal attractions, and the heiress of a large fortune. She had not reached her twentieth year. In a state of repose, her face was perfectly beautiful. But when she smiled, a set of teeth were presented, so discolored, so uneven, so defective and decayed, and the breath was so offensive, that I could not possibly reconcile it to myself to be linked for life to circumstances so repulsive. The very thought of it was abhorrent to me, so I gradually withdrew my attentions, and wedded poverty with a sweet mouth."

Charity may cover a multitude of sins; and a great estate may veil as great a multitude of personal defects, to the uneducated and the vulgar, but the wealth of Croesus could not reconcile a man of culture and refinement to wed a snagged tooth and an odoriferous breath. In the matter of loveliness, nothing can compensate for the absence of beautiful teeth and sweet breath. Hence, parents will perform towards their children most important service by doing what they may to secure to them perfectly sound teeth, not only as an important means of preserving health, but as an invaluable aid in forming desirable alliances.

Two things are indispensable: First, from the age of four years, until marriage, have a good dentist to examine every tooth most minutely, several times a year; second, begin quite as early to impress the child with the importance of keeping the teeth clean, and how best to do it.

A child has ten teeth in each jaw; all these, and these only, are shed; generally, in healthy children, two teeth are shown at eight months, at least eight in fourteen months, and the whole twenty at two and a half years.

From five to six years of age the first permanent teeth appear; and from that time the frequent and vigilant services of a sharp-eyed dentist ought to be secured. The eye-teeth appear between the eleventh and twelfth year; at fourteen the large double-teeth present themselves, and the wisdom teeth at about twenty.

Hot and cold drinks should be avoided, particularly at the same meal.

The teeth should not be washed in cold water, especially after eating, because the contrast between it and warm or hot food is too striking, and chills them.

Each person should have two tooth brushes, one moderately stiff, to be employed the first thing in the morning; the other, which may be a morning one, which has been used for some time, should be softer, and should not be used in rubbing across the teeth much, lest it might cause the gums to recede, and thus pave the way for their falling out, but should be twisted up and down, so that each bristle may act as a tooth pick, to dislodge any particles between the teeth.

These softer brushes should be used immediately after each meal, taking care, at the end of the operation, to pass the brush across the back part of the tongue, and then gargle the mouth and throat well with water.

For cleaning the teeth and mouth, warm water, always at hand in cities, should be used, but never employ water so hot or cold as to cause uncomfortableness to the teeth, for they will soon be destroyed thereby.—When it is very inconvenient to have warm water, hold the cold water in the bark part of the mouth, keeping it from the teeth with the tongue as much as possible, until it is warmer, and then use the brush.

It is frequently advised to clean the teeth the last thing at night; a much better plan is to do it the first thing after supper, and then they are in a clean condition for four or five hours longer out of every twenty-four, while the trouble of cleaning the teeth a second

time tends to prevent eating any thing later than supper.

The tooth-brush should always be used leisurely, for a slip or inadvertence may scale or break off a valuable tooth. Once or twice a week, the first or last brushing should be with pure white soap, thus: Wet the brush, and draw it several times across the soap, then put it in the mouth, rubbing the teeth until the mouth is full of foam, and for a minute or two employ the brush on the side of the teeth next the tongue, above and below, for it is there that tartar collects, to the eating away of the gums, and eventual falling out of the teeth. In most cases this tartar is deposited by a living creature, which is instantly destroyed by soap suds, when tobacco-juice and the strongest acids have no effect.

Charcoal, even when made of the bark of wood, is one of the most destructive of all tooth-powders. Eminent dentists agree in this; it finds its way between the teeth and the gums, and destroys both.

Almost all the tooth-powders have a strong acid of some kind, and this cleanses the teeth, but destroys their texture; this may be obviated to a great extent if, immediately after using any tooth-powder, the teeth are well brushed with soap, to antagonize any acid which may be left about them.

If the brush is used as above, powders will not be necessary more than two or three times a year; in our own case, common salt, once in two or three months, seems to have answered an excellent purpose; put on a damp brush, rubbed across and up and down the teeth. It is not advised to keep the teeth always of a pearly whiteness, for they may be cleaned so much as to be worn away. It would be a good plan for a dentist, once a year, to go over every tooth with powdered pumice-stone and a piece of soft wood. Bad teeth induce dyspepsia, from insufficient chewing of the food; they also corrupt the breath, and are frequently the causes of serious and distressing disease; while good teeth not only beautify the face, but promote health and long life; hence, special care expended on their preservation will be repaid an hundred fold in the course of a life time.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa for the Sick.

BY FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Too much is said against tea by wise people, and too much of tea is given to the sick by foolish people. When you see the natural and almost universal craving in English sick for their "tea," you cannot but feel that nature knows what she is about. But a little tea or coffee restores them quite as much as a great deal; and a great deal of tea, and especially of coffee, impairs the little power of digestion they have. Yet the nurse, because she sees how one or two cups of tea or coffee restores her patient, thinks that three or four will do twice as much. This is not the case at all; it is, however, certain that there is nothing yet discovered which is a substitute to the English patient for his cup of tea; he can take it when he can take nothing else, and he often cannot take anything else if he has it not. I should be very glad if any of the abusers of tea would point out what to give to an English patient after a sleepless night instead of tea. If you give it at five or six o'clock in the morning, he may even sometimes fall asleep after it, and get, perhaps, his only two or three hours' sleep during the twenty-four. At the same time you never should give tea or coffee to the sick, as a rule after five o'clock in the afternoon.—Sleeplessness in the early part of the night is from excitement, generally, and is increased by tea or coffee; sleeplessness which continues to the early morning is from exhaustion often, and is relieved by tea. The only English patients I have ever known refuse tea, have been typhus cases; and the first sign of their getting better was their craving again for tea. In general, the dry and dirty tongue always prefers tea to coffee, and will quite decline milk unless with tea. Coffee is a better restorative than tea, but a greater impairer of the digestion. Let the patient's taste decide. You will say that in case of great thirst, the patient's craving decides that it will drink a great deal of tea, and that you cannot help it. But in these cases be sure that the patient requires diluents for quite other purposes than quenching the thirst; he wants a great deal of some drink, not only of tea, and the doctor will order that he is to have barley-water, or lemonade, or soda water and milk, as the case may be. Lehmann, quoted by Dr. Christison, says, that among the well and active "the infusion of an ounce of roasted coffee daily, will diminish the waste going on in the body by one-fourth;" and Dr. Christison adds that

tea has the same property. Now, this is actual experiment. Lehmann weighs the man and finds the fact from his weight. It is not deducted from any "analysis" of food. All experience among the sick shows the same thing. Cocoa is often recommended to the sick in lieu of tea or coffee. But independently of the fact that English sick very generally dislike cocoa, it has quite a different effect from tea or coffee. It is an oily, starchy nut, having no nutritive power at all, but simply increasing fat. It is pure mockery of the sick, therefore, to call it a substitute for tea. For any renovating stimulus it has, you might as well offer them chestnuts instead of tea. An almost universal error among nurses is the bulk of food, and especially the drinks they offer to their patients. Suppose a patient ordered four ounces of brandy during the day, how is he to take this if you make it into four pints with diluting it? The same with tea and beef tea, with arrowroot, milk, &c. You have not increased the nourishment, you have not increased the renovating power of these articles, by increasing their bulk; you have very likely diminished both by giving the patient's digestion more to do; and most likely of all, the patient will leave half what he has been ordered to take, because he could not swallow the bulk with which you have been pleased to invest it. It requires very nice observation and care (and meets with hardly any) to determine what will not be too thick or too strong for the patient to take, while giving him no more than the bulk which he is able to swallow.

Poisonous Playthings—Caution to Parents.

The Journal de Medicine de Brussels publishes the following case, which we trust will be both a caution to parents and a recommendation to manufacturers not to use poisonous ingredients in painting children's toys. M. Dumont, an apothecary at Boussey, relates that a short time ago a child, six months old, was brought to him in an appalling state, writhing with pain, and uttering the most agonizing shrieks. Perceiving that the lips of the child were soiled with a white substance, he wiped off some of it with his finger, and by a chemical test ascertained it to be white lead, or cerussa, which is extensively used for white paint, and, as is well known, causes the terrible disorder called the painters' colic. The child had been sucking the head of a doll, which still hung from its neck, and had consequently swallowed a large quantity for its age of this deleterious substance. Purgatives and opiates were immediately administered, and after a short time the little patient recovered. Minium is used for red paint, while green and yellow are sometimes derived from arsenical preparations, which owing to their cheapness, are also used for painting the coarser sort of children's toys.

Household Varieties.

"I do wish that I could be cured of lying in bed so late in the morning," said a lazy husband, lounging on a pillow. "Well, I'll try the water cure," said his wife, pouring a bucketful on him.

It is common to speak of those whom a flirt has jilted as her victims. This is a grave error; her real victim is the man she accepts.

We know some men who, when they are perplexed in argument, get out just as poor debtors sometimes get out of jail: they swear out.

Don't give me any more emetics," said Pat to his physician; "they do me no good; I have taken two already, and neither of them would stay upon my stomach."

A correspondent writes the Boston Journal that in the town of Pittsfield, Vt., east of and near the Green Mountains, a singing school was in progress last Saturday evening in a school house. A thunder shower arose and passed over the house. A discharge of electricity came down the chimney and passed through the hand of a young man who was sitting near the chimney, with his hand stretched out towards it on the back of a seat. The ladies' hoops were all struck by the fluid, stripped of all their windings, clasps broken, the hoops bent into all sorts of shapes, dresses scorched, and some set on fire, and wonderful to relate, no one was injured but the young man. This suggested the new and important idea of ladies dropping their hoops on the near approach of a violent thunder storm.

MISS EVANS, the author of "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss," is at present visiting Florence, Italy. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from that place, May 31st, thus describes the lady:

"She would be called 'ugly' by thoughtless persons, but the more discriminating pronounce her intelligent and interesting in appearance. Miss E. is a woman of forty probably, tall in stature, large in build, of fair complexion, golden hair, fine teeth, light eyes, long nose, and the face is altogether long. In the heaviness of jaw and highness of cheek-bones she greatly resembles a German. The expression of her face is gentle and amiable, while her manner is particularly timid and retiring. In conversation she is said to stamp herself as a woman of uncommon talents, without assuming the least pretension in accent or gesture. Such outwardly is the authoress of 'Adam Bede.'"

French Compotes.
A compote is a tart or pie with but one, the under crust, and the following is a recipe for them from the highest French authority:
Take half a pound of flour, six ounces of butter, and a little pounded loaf sugar, rub and mix them thoroughly with an egg, well beaten. Roll the paste thus made into a thin crust, and then take hoops of tin about three inches in diameter and one inch deep; place the crust in these, as when making a common tart, making the side of the same thickness as the bottom. The tin hoops with the paste in them should be placed in an oven on a broad sheet of tin till the crust is half baked. The fruit should be half stewed with sugar, and should then be filled into the crust; sprinkle some powdered sugar over the fruit and then set the whole in the oven until it is fully baked. In this way the fine aroma of the fruit pervades the whole and it is fully preserved, which is not the case when prepared otherwise.

PRINCE & CO'S



IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS!

The oldest Establishment in the United States, employing Two Hundred men, and FINISHING 80 INSTRUMENTS PER WEEK. Combining all their recent improvements; the Divided Swell Organ Melodeon, &c. The Divided Swell can only be obtained in Melodeons of our manufacture. First Premium Awarded Wherever Exhibited.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CIRCULARS SENT FREE OF CHARGE, by Mail.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:—87 Fulton street, New York, and 110 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Russell & Tolman, Boston; W. F. Colburn, Cincinnati; Oliver Palmer & Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; Ph. P. Werlein, New Orleans; A. S. Nordheimer, Toronto, C. W.
Our facilities for manufacturing are perfect, and from our long experience in the business, having finished and sold over

Twenty-four Thousand Melodeons, we feel confident of giving satisfaction. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,
110 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada. 21-6m

H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES, Coldwater, Mich.

THE UNDESIGNED would call the attention of dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready for the Fall Trade of 1860. My assortment contains the following staple articles, all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:
100,000 grafted Apple trees, 8 and 4 years old.
800,000 do do 2 years old.
400,000 do do 1 year old.
20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.
Also,
Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most approved varieties.

For Nurserymen
I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Dealers and Fruit Growers
Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have several neighbors who are embarking largely in the nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Come and See us,
and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality and quantity and terms of sale.

Wanted Immediately,
Local Agents at all prominent points in this and western States. Also,
20 or 30 Live Men,
as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions will be paid.
18 6m
H. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

THE BEST GARDEN IMPLEMENT! THE HAND SCARIFIER.



WE OFFER FOR SALE the Improved Hand Scarifier, an implement unsurpassed in its utility for the use of Gardeners, and one which is the most labor-saving implement at this season of any that is offered. During the spring these implements have been remodeled, made stronger and more efficient than those which were offered last year, which was the first time they have been put in general use.
Orders for these implements will be filled as soon as received. Address
J. B. BLOSS & CO.,
29 Monroe avenue, Detroit.

ALSO FOR SALE,
FISHER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON MOWER.

THIS MOWER has no side draught, weighs only 600 pounds, and is the most simple in construction, and being made of wrought iron, it is the lightest and most desirable machine in market. We respectfully ask those wanting mowers to examine this machine before deciding to make a purchase. All inquiries will be promptly answered. Address
J. B. BLOSS & CO.,
at the American Seed Store,
29 Monroe Avenue.
22

CUMMINGS' PATENT HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER
the best in use, by hand or horse power, at
PENFIELD'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Detroit, Dec. 30, 1859. 50-1

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE.
With its connections, forms a Through Route from Detroit to Monroe, Adrian, Chicago, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Roussell's Point and all points interior, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, and all points West and South West.

ON and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
FROM DETROIT—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:20 A. M.; arriving in Toledo at 10:15 A. M., connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:30 A. M. (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M. Chicago and Cincinnati Express, daily, except Sundays, at 7:40 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 10:35 P. M., Adrian 11:20 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train for Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Toledo accommodation, daily except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 4:00 P. M., connecting with Express train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York. FROM CHICAGO—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday (via old road), at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sunday, via Air Line, at 8:00 A. M., making connection with 4:05 P. M. train from Toledo at Air Line Junction, arriving in Detroit at 6:50 P. M.; Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Saturday, at 8:00 P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving at Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

FROM TOLEDO—Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Sundays at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M. Mail and Express, daily except Sundays, at 4:05 P. M., arriving at Detroit at 6:50 P. M. Detroit Accommodation, daily except Sundays, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 3:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:
Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan Southern Main Line for Chicago, with New Albany and Salem Railroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chicago with all Roads for the Northwest and South. Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York; with Wabash Valley Road for Fort Wayne, and points Southwest, and with Air Line Rail Road for Bryan, Kendallville, Logansport and Goshen.

Trains from Chicago and Toledo connect at Detroit with Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; with Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

Freight Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows:

FOR TOLEDO, at 12:15 P. M., arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M.
FOR CHICAGO, at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 9:05 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is Twenty Minutes slower than Detroit time.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route.
No change of cars between Detroit and Chicago. Baggage checked through to all points East & West.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL,
General Sup't, Toledo, Ohio.

L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit. 7-1

DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World. Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tiles, and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to
JOHN DAINES,
Birmingham, Mich.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF Christopher Columbus and his Crew!

This Beautiful Engraving was designed by BRUNNEN, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$3000, size 22 by 29 inches.

The Philadelphia Daily News says, "the mere nominal sum asked for the engraving, is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional Gift."

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS
To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars send for a Bill.

1 Cash,	\$5,000	5 Cash,	\$800
1 Cash,	\$3,000	10 Cash,	\$800
1 Cash,	\$2,000	10 Cash,	\$500
1 Cash,	\$1,500	10 Cash,	\$200
1 Cash,	\$1,000	10 Cash,	\$100
1 Cash,	\$500	10 Cash,	\$50
1 Cash,	\$500	1000 Cash,	\$5000
4 Cash,	\$500	2000 Cash,	\$5000

Together with a great variety of other valuable gifts, varying in value from 50 cents to \$25.
Any person enclosing in a letter \$1 and five 8 cent Postage Stamps (to pay for postage and roller) shall receive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, (and one of these valuable gifts as per bill.)

Address all orders for Bill or Engravings to
P. B. HERLINE & CO.,
Box 1814, Philadelphia, Penn.

24-3m
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS, - PROPRIETOR.
19

THE BEST MACHINE

AND NO MISTAKE,
For the Harvest of 1860.

Double Hinge-Jointed and Folding Bar BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,

Aultman & Miller's Patent,

OF CANTON, OHIO,

MANUFACTURED BY

Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,

JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

1 Perfect Mower,

A First Class Reaper,

It has proved to be

THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE

AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAUGHT.

And it works

MORE EASILY & SURELY

THAN ANY OTHER.

IT IS THE MACHINE.

This fact is so well established by the Farmers themselves, that there is no longer any occasion for our incomparable list of GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS from

National, State and County Fairs.

What we wish now to say

to the Farmers of Michigan

is

that any of them who have not yet ordered

one of these machines,

if

they want it

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860,

they should lose no time

in ordering it

from us

or

from one of our Agents, viz:

Gen'l Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of DEXTER.

Wayne County—HEATH & DRESSER, Bladbury's Hotel, Detroit.

C. M. MANN, 103 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.

Oakland County, H. N. HILL, Pontiac.

Lapeer County, J. D. DUNN, Pontiac.

Oakland County, W. M. DENNIS, Troy.

Macomb County and east tier of townships in Oakland

—L. WOODWARD, Rochester.

Calhoun County—V. GIBBS, Homer.

G. B. MURRAY, Marshall.

BURNHAM & CO., Battle Creek.

Kalamazoo County—Dr. F. RANSOM, Kalamazoo.

Lenawee & Monroe—KEYES & FRIEZE, Clinton.

Washtenaw, east part—Geo. ALEXANDER, Ypsilanti.

HOLAC WELSH, Phisfield.

HENDERSON & EIDSON, Ann Arbor.

Genesee Co.—J. C. DAYTON, Grand Blanc.

Oakland Co.—WM. HENDERSON, West Novi.

Ima County—H. DEARMO, Lyons.

Livingston Co.—FLEMAN WEBB, Pinckney.

Jackson Co.—M. LONGYEAR, Grass Lake.

J. W. BURWELL, Livingston county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established (embracing all real improvements and having some peculiar to itself) which no other machine has on CAN

have that we have no fear that intelligent farmers in our State, who can procure this, will purchase any other either for mowing or reaping.

WATERS, LATHROP & MCNAUGHTON.

Jackson, March 31, 1860. 42-1

D. APPLETON & CO.,

346 AND 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have Just Published,

VOLUME IX.—("Hayne to Jersey.")

OF THE

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA:

A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge,

EDITED BY

GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHAS. A. DANA,

Assisted by a numerous but Select Corps of Writers.

The object of

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry in

SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE,

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, POLITICS,

AGRICULTURE, MEDICINE, BIOGRAPHY,

COMMERCE, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY,

MANUFACTURES, ASTRONOMY, TRAVELS,

LAW, HISTORY, CHEMISTRY,

MECHANICS, TRADE.

With this design, the numerous Encyclopedias, Dictionaries of special branches of study, and popular conversations, Lexicons, in the English, French, and German languages, have, of course, been diligently consulted and compared. But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and thus to enhance the value of the NEW

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSOM,
WOOL DEALER,
90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

The whole market in breadstuffs is waiting now for the incoming crop, and as this crop is pretty certain to be a good one, there is no disposition to speculate just now among dealers. At New York, the scarcity and high rates of freight have checked the export demand, so the prices on the other side leave but very little margin. The New York rates for wheat at the present time is about 1 50 for good samples of white Michigan. This allows the buyer here to pay about \$1 25, and from \$1 90 to \$1 25 is the rate which has been paid for wheat. Very little has been offered here, or probably will be offered now till the new wheat begins to come in.

Mill feed seems to decline, and bran is not worth over \$9 00 per ton, middlings range from 12 to \$15. The market for old potatoes is almost over. The new crop is making its appearance very freely. Butter seems to keep steady at low rates, and there seems little prospect that it will advance in price. The quotations for produce are:

Extra white wheat flour	\$ 5 50	5 75
Superfine flour	4 75	5 25
White wheat, extra	1 30	1 25
White wheat, No. 1	1 16	1 20
Red wheat, No. 1	1 08	1 10
Corn in the street, bush	0 44	0 47
Corn in store, bush	0 46	0 48
Oats, bush	0 38	0 35
Rye, bush	0 70	0 72
Barley, 3/4 cwt	1 20	1 30
Corn meal, 3/4 cwt	1 00	1 06
Bran, 3/4 ton	9 00	9 00
Coarse middlings, 3/4 ton	14 00	16 00
Butter, fresh roll	0 12	0 12
Butter in firkin per lb	0 70	0 65
Eggs, doz	0 09	0 10
Potatoes, Meahannocks	0 25	0 26
Common sorts	0 16	0 18
Beans, bush	0 62	0 65
Apples, green, best quality	4 00	5 00
2d quality	2 25	3 50
Clover seed, bush of 60 lbs	4 00	4 25
Timothy seed, per bush	8 50	9 00
Hay, timothy, 3/4 ton	6 00	8 00
Hay, marsh, 3/4 ton	5 00	6 00

Live Stock, &c.

At Smith's we note this week some very fat cattle which he purchased lately. They would rank anywhere as premium beef. These cattle were bought at \$3 50. The same butcher purchased forty head of sheep at \$2 25 per head. These sheep were not more than ordinary mutton. A few good hogs, dressed, brought \$6 50 per cwt. As for calves they are all prices according to quality and size. But the regular butchers do not deal in them largely.

At New York and Albany, we note a very decided improvement in prices this week. Nearly or quite half a cent of advance on all grades. Whether this rise is permanent or not, we cannot say, but it will unquestionably have the effect of causing many who have been holding back to rush their stock forward, and we should not be surprised to hear of a decline next week. The Tribune seems to think that the low state of the market has been considered a good opportunity for the brokers who held a large number of cattle to make a strike, and this is very likely. But these operations would not indicate a reliable advance, or one on which it would be safe to say that the market had gone up and was likely to pay drovers better. We think, however, that so many having been worked off, next week's market may prove a good one. We note a sale of Michigan cattle at Albany, of 18 head, averaging 1,500 lbs at \$4 30 per cwt, live weight, or about \$50 per head. Take off a cent per lb for expenses and commissions, and the cattle ought to have brought only from \$50 to \$55 per head here. The Albany market prices are quoted as follows:

Premium	5 50
Extra	4 50
First quality	3 50
Second do	3 00
Third do	2 50

Wool.

The market for wool in this city like that in other places has dropped off, and only a few drillets are picked up. Farmers who have not sold their wool are too busy now making hay while the sun shines to make much show in market. We leave our quotations just as they were; there being no alteration in the rates for the several grades:

Full blood Merino fleeces	45@48
3/4 blood Merino	40@45
1/2 and 3/4 blood Merino	35@40
Common coarse fleeces	25@35

Walter Brown in his circular gives the following as Prices Current of Wool at New York July 1, 1860:

Choice selected Saxony fleeces	55@58c
Saxony fleeces	50@55c
Full-blood Merino fleeces	45@50c
1/2 and 3/4 blood Merino fleeces	35@40c
Canada fleeces	30@35c

Domestic Pulled.—New York City extra pulled, 40c; 42c; New York City super pulled, 36@38c; New York City No. 1 pulled, 30@32c; Choice Country Pickle pulled, 50@55c; Country extra pulled, 44@46c; Country super pulled, 38@40c; Country No. 1 pulled, 30@32c; Country Lamb's pulled, 35@38c; Canada pulled, 25@28c.

THE AUTHORIZED EDITION!

GET THE BEST.

THE LIFE OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND
HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

BY WM. D. HOWELLS, ESQ.
One Volume, 12mo, with Steel Portraits. Price, \$1.00.

THE PUBLISHERS ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC that their edition—THE AUTHORIZED ONE—will be ready about June 20th; and they have no hesitation in saying that it will be altogether superior to any other edition announced. The story of Mr. Lincoln's life is full of interest, and it has been gathered from the lips of his intimate friends—those who have known him from boyhood—and will, in every respect, be authentic; and is AUTHORIZED.

The Trade and Agents will be supplied on very liberal terms. Orders should be made at once, to secure an early supply.

16,000 SOLD.

THE DEBATES IN ILLINOIS,
IN 1858,

BETWEEN LINCOLN & DOUGLAS.

One Volume, Royal Octavo, 280 Pages. Cloth, 50 cts.; Paper, 35 cts.

FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.,
Publishers, Columbus, Ohio.

LYONS NURSERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. A general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. For a catalogue address E. WARE SYLVESTER.

24-41 Lyons, New York.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

COX & ROBERT'S PATENT THRESHER AND CLEANER FOR 1860!



MANUFACTURED BY COX, HIBBS & CO., THREE RIVERS, MICHIGAN.

THE above is a view of the most perfect and economical Threshing Machine extant, and we would call the attention of the Farmers and Threshers to this celebrated Machine, which is now taking the preference over all others where they have been introduced, for the following reasons:

First—They are less complicated in their construction than any other machine; they are not so liable to get out of rig, and will run full one-fourth lighter, threshing as much with eight horses as others with ten and twelve.

Second—Perfection is combined with simplicity and ease of draft. These machines commence separating at the cylinder, the concave is perforated, and nearly three-fourths of the grain falls through on the bottom of the separator (which is built very light), having a vibrat

tion, with three sets of abating fingers having an up-lift motion, the grain that passes through the concave is carried by the vibrating motion of the separator to the fan, while the straw at the same time and by the same process, is carried through, and coming in contact with the abating fingers, gets such a thorough shaking that scarcely a single grain can be found with the straw as it leaves the machine.

Third—Their speed is equal to any other machine, threshing from four to seven hundred bushels per day, with eight and ten horses.

Fourth—The fan and sieves are large, works free, requiring no attention other than regulating the blast, and cleans the grain suitable for market.

The improvements over the last year's machines consist in working the separator with a double crank, so constructed that the end shake is entirely taken off, and the shoe receiving its motion from the crank of the separator.

Elevators are also used to carry the tailings back into the cylinder.

They are also building several kinds of Horse Powers. Their 8 and 10 horse improved Patent Internal double geared Power is recommended as being the most durable in use for heavy work.

Robert's Patent Single-gear Power is a very light running power, and one that we would recommend for light draft for four or six horses.

Endless Chain Powers, from 1 to 2 horse, built with wrought iron links instead of cast iron, by which all accidents from breakage are avoided.

Testimonials from the best farmers in the county can be produced, but we deem it unnecessary to publish them, but will refer those who may wish to satisfy themselves to the following gentlemen:

A. C. PRUTZMAN, Three Rivers, Michigan.
Wm. F. MORRISON, Fabius, "
A. C. LAMB, Elkhat, "
ELIHU WARRINEE, Battle Creek, "
JOHN HARTMAN, Mottville, "
SANFORD CORY, Lawton, "
O. HUSTON, Clarkston, "
GEORGE KENNEDY, Barry Oak, "
Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.
For further particulars apply or address by letter to
COX, HIBBS & CO.,
THREE RIVERS, MICH.
22-2m

The Bashaw Trotting Stallion
LONG ISLAND BLACK HAWK,

WILL stand this season at the Stable of W. G. McGREGORY, 46 East Larned Street, Detroit. Season to commence with May 1st and to close on the 15th of July next.

TERMS.—\$20 for the season, or \$25 to insure a mare with foal. Season money payable in advance of service; insurance money payable February 1st, 1861. Persons parting with mares before foaling will be held responsible for insurance money. Good pasture furnished for mares parting from a distance at 50 cents per week. All accidents or escapes at the risk of the owner.

LONG ISLAND BLACK HAWK is half brother to Jupiter, Eureka, Mohawk, Plover, &c., the fastest horses on Long Island. He was sired by New York Black Hawk, who was by Andrew Jackson out of the famous trotting mare Sally Miller.

Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam by Why-not, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripoltan Barb, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be thoroughbred.

The dam of Long Island Black Hawk was a thoroughbred racing mare, that had proved herself good at all distances from one to four miles.

For further particulars address 19-2m W. G. McGREGORY, 46 Larned Street East, Detroit.

Black Hawk Trotting Stallion
PROPHET.

THIS fine "Black Hawk," will be kept for the present season, on the farm of his owner (Wm. Smythe Farmer) in the township of Pipestone, Berrien Co., Michigan.

TERMS.—\$15 for insurance. DESCRIPTION—"Prophet" is six years old, a black or dark bronze chestnut, small white star, soft silky hair, 15 1/2 hands high, weighing 1,100 pounds; for muscular development, activity style, and general action, he is not surpassed by any horse in Western Michigan; he has made his name inside of three minutes though untrained.

PEDIGREE—"Prophet" was bred by Lewis Beers, of Bridport, Vt., sired by "Prophet" (own growth) and Austin of Orwell, Vt., he by Hill's Vermont or old Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan by Justin Morgan. Dam by Foote's Hamiltonian, by Harris' Hamiltonian, by Bishop's, by imported Messenger. The dam of "Austin Prophet" was sired by Sir Charles, he by Duroc, who was also the sire of American Eclipse. Lady Walker, the grand dam of Prophet, was by Tippoo by Tippoo Sultan.

I will keep at the same place my "CLEVELAND BAY" horse, LONE STAR.

LONE STAR was bred by me, is four years old, dark bay, black legs, mane, and tail, 16 1/2 hands high, weighing some 1,400 pounds; good action and specimen of draught and general farm horse. TERMS.—\$5 for insurance. Pipestone, April, 1860. 19-3w WM. SMYTHE FARMER.

The Superior Trotting Stallion,
ROEBUCK ABDALLAH,

BRED from the purest Messenger stock, will stand this season at the stables of the subscriber on the Pontiac Road, at the Greenfield House, six miles from Detroit.

TERMS, \$15 FOR THE SEASON. ROEBUCK ABDALLAH is a beautiful, bright chestnut horse, standing sixteen hands high, and of a particularly compact, strong muscular form, with his body set low on powerful limbs. For style and action this colt has no superior and he has never been used for stock purposes, allowed to come to his present growth and age, he is in full vigor, with every mark of a sound and strong constitution. As a horse calculated to breed strong, active, useful farm and road stock, of superior size and quality, and with great action and speed on the road, he is offered to the public.

PEDIGREE. ROEBUCK ABDALLAH will be five years old on the 5th of next June, and was bred from Abdallah Chief, a horse brought into this State at the age of two years, and he by imported Messenger. The dam of Abdallah Chief was the Mathew Barnes mare, (well known in New York), by Phillips; her dam by Decatur by Henry, that ran against Eclipse; Phillips was by Duroc, his dam by imported Messenger.

The dam of Roebuck Abdallah is Lady Washington by the trotting stallion Washington, sire of Rose of Washington; he by Napoleon; he by Young Mambrino; he by Napoleon; he by Young sire by imported Messenger; and he again by imported Messenger. Napoleon's dam was by Commander; he by Commander, he by imported Messenger. Commander's dam was by imported Light Infantry, said to have been by English Eclipse.

It will thus be seen that on both sides Roebuck Abdallah obtains as direct a descent from the celebrated Messenger as any horse can have at the present time.

Roebuck Abdallah will be limited to twenty-five mares only, in addition to the stock of the proprietor.

For further particulars apply to G. F. LACEY, Greenfield, Wayne Co., Mich., April 4, 1860. 14 Near the Six Mile House, Pontiac Road.

MAGNA CHARTA,

WILL serve mares from the 20th of April to the 15th of July, at \$50 the season. A mare served and not proving in foal, can be returned the next season (or another in her place) without extra charge.

MAGNA CHARTA's performances last season are unparalleled by any four year old. He trotted in June at the Utica Horse Show in 2:37 1/2, on a half mile track.

In August, at the Kent County Show, Grand Rapids, in 2:41 1/2, on a summer fallow.

At the National Fair at Chicago in 2:38, on a heavy half mile track (equalling the Great Western champion Reindeer in competition for the same premium).

At the Michigan State Fair beating stallions of all ages with ease in 2:46.

At the Kalamazoo Horse Show in October he made a third heat 2:38 1/2.

Mares sent to the horse will be pastured at fifty cents a week. F. V. SMITH & CO. Coldwater, Mich., April 17, 1860.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

J. BALLARD & SONS,
NILES, MICH.

BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE a few head of Thoroughbred Devon Bulls and Heifers, from three months to two years old. We invite especial attention to the fact that the pedigrees of all our breeding animals and their ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which enables us to give a perfect pedigree with every animal; that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every side through an unbroken line of Herd Book animals, to importation from the most reliable herds in England.

Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered on board the coast of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern Railroad free of charge. 24-3m

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

I WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female. J. B. CRIFFEN. Coldwater, May 1, 1860. 18-4m

A. S. BROOKS,
WEST NOVI, MICH.

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

FOR SALE, twenty head of pure bred Shorthorn stock, bred from recent importations, ranging from calves to four year old bulls and heifers.

For further information apply to A. S. BROOKS, 11-8m West Novi, Oakland co., Mich.

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK
Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger station colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stonewall, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address E. N. WILLOX, April 4th, 1860. 14 1/2 Detroit, Mich.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

JOHN REILLY,..... WM. N. ELLIOTT.

REILLY'S ELLIOTT,

MANUFACTURERS OF
REILLY'S BADGER STATE
Reaping & Mowing Machine.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

They also manufacture
Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Flows, and
all kinds of Castings.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Premium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall; also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee.

White Pigeon, St. Joseph co., Mich., 15-6m April 9, 1860.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE." Any person (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from \$8 to \$17, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address (with stamp) W. R. ACTON & CO., 9-13w 41 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia.

Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners!

DITTS'S 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2 HORSE (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smut Machines. PENFIELD'S No. 108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

CAST STEEL BELLS,

For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms

Factories, &c.,

FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and America. Weight less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS.

BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, 44-17 90 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

1860. STONE PLOVER. 1860.

THIS IMPORTED thoroughbred horse will make his Fall season at Cooper's Corners, two miles west of Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., commencing on the 15th of July.

TERMS. STONE PLOVER is without exception the best bred horse in the United States, and stands at the lowest price, being \$80 for the season; the money to be paid at the time of first service, or an approved note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished for mares sent from a distance at 50 cents per week. All escapes and accidents to be at the risk of the owner.

PEDIGREE AND HISTORY. Stone Plover was bred by the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, at Althorp in Northamptonshire, England, and was foaled in the spring of 1850; was sold at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851 to Count Btchyany, and never was out of the possession of the Count until sold to the present owner, who made one season with him in England previous to his importation into Michigan.

Stone Plover was sired by the renowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby in 1849; his dam was Wynneck, by Slane, the sire of Merry Monarch, winner of the Derby, and of Princess, winner of the Oaks, and one of the most renowned sires of winners in Great Britain. Stone Plover was own brother to Stilton, winner of the great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom in 1852. Wynneck was out of Gitana by Tramp, sire of the winners of the Derby in 1832 and 1838, of the winner of the St. Ledger in 1828, and of Trampolene, the dam of Imp. Glencoe; Gitana was out of Miss Fox by Walton, sire of Phantom, winner of the Derby in 1811, and of St. Patrick, the winner of the St. Leger in 1820. Walton was by the great St. Peter, bred by Lord Derby and winner of the Derby in 1757. The stock from whence the dam of Stone Plover was bred is thus shown to be in the first rank for stoutness and high breeding.

Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and is by Touchstone out of Emma by Whisker, the dam of imported Trustee. Touchstone is now 81 years old, and requires no comment, as his progeny by their unparalleled success bear testimony to the deserved repute in which he and his stock are held. Surplus, the winner of the great Derby and equally great St. Leger Stakes, now standing at \$200 per mare, and Newminster, winner of the St. Leger, at the same price. Amongst his progeny may be named Bluebonnet, winner of the Oaks, Mendicant, winner of the Oaks, Flatcatcher, Frogmore, Lord of the Isles, Annandale, Storm, Touchwood, and others. Cotherstone, considered the best son of Touchstone, won more money for his owner as a three year old than any horse that had been bred up to that date. At New Market in 1848 he won the Riddlesworth stakes of \$4,500; the next day won the Column Stakes of the same amount; on the first of May he won the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, or \$10,000; on the 30th of May won the Derby stakes of \$21,000; on the 21st of July at Goodwood won the Greatwick stakes of \$10,750; in September ran second for the St. Leger at Doncaster and won \$1,000; the next day won a sweepstakes of \$10,000; and finally at the New Market meeting in October won the Royal Stakes of \$6,325. Cotherstone was then sold to his present owner, Lord Spencer, by whom he has been kept in his private breeding establishment up to the present time. The above particulars are on record in the English Racing Calendar and Stud-book.

DESCRIPTION. Stone Plover is a magnificent bay horse, sixteen hands and one inch in height, standing on particularly short, strong legs, and is of great length, strength and substance. He is warranted a sure foot getter. Independent of his great racing qualities, he is well calculated to elevate the character, stamina, size, style and action of trotting, carriage and farm horses, to become the sire of a race of horses remarkable for size, spirit, endurance, and great beauty of form, being himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, large size, majestic carriage and superb action; all of which is bred into him, being inherited from ancestors the most renowned in the annals of the turf in Great Britain. He is also free from defects, and is marked with neither eurbed hocks, splints, spavins, ringbones, twisted ankles, upright joints, or any other imperfection, and is perfectly sound in the wind.

Stone Plover has made two seasons in Michigan, and a class of his sucking colts were shown at the State Fair of 1859, a premium offered by me of fifty dollars, being the largest individual premium ever offered by any member of the Society. These colts are now coming forward as yearlings, and amongst their owners are E. N. Wilcox, Esq., of Detroit; Judge Dexter, of Dexter; E. Arnold of Dexter, John Thomas of Oxford, Dr. Ransom of Kalamazoo, L. S. Treadwell of Hudson, A. D. Power of Farmington, and other breeders, to whom the subscriber refers for the character of the colts of Stone Plover. All show that this horse has the power of transmitting his best qualities and of stamping his progeny with his characteristics.

For further particulars address the subscriber, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Notice is also given that Stone Plover will make a fall season at the farm of the subscriber at Cooper's Corners, Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., to commence the 20th of July and to terminate the last day of October, at \$80 per mare.

ADMIRATION.

THIS Imported Thoroughbred Stallion will stand at the Stables of

A. L. HAYS, Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich..

the ensuing season, 1860.

TERMS. The terms of service will be Twenty-five Dollars, payable at the time of service, or in approved notes. The season will commence on the first of April and end on the first day of July. All mares proving not with foal will be entitled to service free from charge the next following season.

DESCRIPTION. Admission is a rich bay, sixteen hands high, coming four years old and perfectly free from blemishes of any kind. He possesses immense bone and muscle and was pronounced by the most competent judges to be one of the most perfect thoroughbred horses in England. He is thoroughly calculated to produce stock that will combine blood with bone and first class symmetry. He obtained the first prize at the Yorkshire Agricultural Show in 1858 for the best colt likely to make a Hunter, over 26 competitors. Also, the first prize at the Doncaster Show, for the best colt calculated to get Hunters and Carriage horses. He served a few mares in England last season and proved himself a sure foal getter.

Admission was bred by Mr. Johnson of Driffield Farm, Driffield, Yorkshire, England. Sire Sir Nestor by Ion. Dam Polonaise by Provost. He was purchased by Col. Maguire of Texas, now deceased, and imported last January into New Orleans, where he was sold by the executors of the estate and purchased by the subscriber, who may be addressed for further particulars. Marshall, Mich., 1860. 10-1t A. L. HAYS.

The Young Bashaw Trotting Stallion
KEMBLE JACKSON,

WILL stand for mares the coming season at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the village of Farmington, Oakland county, Mich., commencing April 4th.

KEMBLE JACKSON will stand at \$30 the season. Money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished at fifty cents a week. All accidents and escapes at owner's risk. Season to close on the 9th day of July, 1860.